The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE DRAFT.—A dispatch from Columbus says the draft in Ohio will not take place at present. Nothing is known yet relative to the draft in this State.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—A few days ago Mr. Alleman read in place in the Legislature a bill "to incorporate the Middletown railroad company." The bill provides, among other things, that the corporators "shall have the right to build and construct a railroad from a point at or near Middletown furnaces, in the borough of Middletown, to a point on the Pennsylvania railroad, at or near the depot thereof, in the said borough, in as direct a line between the two said points as practicable."

COMMANDER ROWAN, in temporary command of the South Atlantic Squadron, has learned definitely from a refugee who was until the 1st of March employed as a nurse in the hospital at Charleston, of the death of First Lieutenant C. H. Bradford of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was captured at the attack on Fort Sumter in September last. Previous to his death, which occurred during the latter part of September last, he met a former friend, a Dr. Mackie, through whose influence a burial was secured for him in the Magnolia Cemetery, but subsequently, *at the instance of the citizens of Charleston, he was disinterred and reburied in the Potter's Field.*

A GOVERNMENT ROLLING MILL.—The Government has made arrangements with Messrs. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, and Thomas W. Yardley, of Pottsville, for the erecting of a Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tennessee. There is a large amount of worn out rails at that point belonging to the Government, and the further our armies advance, the more this stock is augmented, as the railroads of the South are completely worn out. All the lines of transportation being taxed to their utmost capacity for the carrying of supplies to the army, it is impossible to ship the rails to the North and exchange them for new iron, and as it is necessary for the advance of our forces that the roads be repaired, it has been determined to build a government mill at Chattanooga. Mr. Fritz is well known to the iron world. It is proposed to build a mill capable of producing fifty tons of finished rails per day. There will be six heating furnaces, built after the pattern of those in use by the Cambria Iron Company. The Fritz patent three high rolls will be used, both for the top and bottom and rail mill. The work of the mill will be confined to re-rolling. Full authority has been given to Messrs. Fritz and Yardley to take possession of all machinery necessary for the prosecution of their work, and they hope to have the mill making iron in about six months.

General Intelligence.

The testimony before Congress in the Goodyear Patent extension case shows that the Goodyear heirs have nine patents in the United States, forty-seven in Great Britian, sixteen in France, four in Belgium, three in Austria and two in Holland—making a total of seventy-two patents.

By a report of the Ashburton Coal Company, —quoted in the *Scientific American*,—whose mines are located in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, Pa., we are told that the cost of mining is about $1,30 per ton, and the transportation to New York about $2,90 per ton; making its cost in New York some $4,20. The selling price in New York is $9,50 a ton.

The Chicago Charter Election takes place tomorrow.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had under consideration the Senate Bill to coin one and two cent pieces from a new metal. They are evidently adverse to the bill.

The last rebel device is said by the *New South* to have been practised near Jacksonville. A dead negro was found floating in the water, *anchored out with a torpedo*—an odd mixture of infernal malice and grim humor must have moved the rebel who thought of that decoy.

An affecting scene took place in Court, in Washington, a few days since, in the trial of Tuell for the murder of his wife. The only witnesses to the deed were the little children, the eldest of which is a lad of ten years old. When brought into Court the scene was inexpressibly affecting. The boy is unusually intelligent, and gave his convicting testimony with suppressed sobs, while his father wept convulsively with such intensity as to interfere at times with the proceedings. The Judge as well as all present manifested great emotion, particularly in his examination of the boy preparatory to putting him on the stand.

It is said that no order will be issued postponing the draft set down for the 15th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Recently, in Washington, D. C., Mr. W. E. Collins, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and Miss Annie Moore, were married. Mr. Collins was at one time a private in the 1st Minnesota regiment, and was so severely wounded in the knee at the battle of Slaughter's mountain that amputation of the limb became necessary. He was attended during his stay in the hospital by Miss Moore; he was afterward taken to the residence of the lady's aunt; the acquaintance thus brought about grew into mutual love, and culminated in marriage.

The other day a man named James Forwood, confined in the Lancaster prison to await trial for larceny, hung himself in one of the cells. When discovered pulsation was still going on. He was immediately cut down by one of the under-keepers, but all efforts to restore life were ineffectual.

The London *Quarterly Review* says very few of the Mexican ladies can write correctly or read. Among the sterner sex the accomplishment is rare. The schools are poor, the children rarely attend them after they are eleven years of age, and as for literature there is scarcely such a thing known.

Personal.

It is related of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy that he kept the fleetest horses in the country, and that these were used in carrying fugitive slaves to Canada. Once he was accused of being President of the Undergrond Railroad. He replied that he was not its president, but he was its conductor. It is also reported of him that when speaking on slavery he would clench his fist at the Southern members, and that he learned this from his mother, who, in teaching her children the Abolition doctrine, would clench her fist and gesticulate to impress it upon them.

Mrs. Jesse Fremont sent this dispatch to a gentleman in San Francisco, on hearing, by telegraph, of the death of Rev. Starr King: "Put violets for me on the coffin of our dear friend who sleeps."

Commodore Levy's bequest bequeathes Monticello, $200,000 in real estate in New York, and $100,000 dollars in stocks, for an agricultural school for support and education of children of warrant officers of the navy. Attorney General Bates refuses to act upon it until the Court of Appeals of New York have decided results.

It is reported that the Rothschilds have obtained a privilege from the Regency, to be approved of by the Emperor, to establish a banking-house, to be called the Bank of Mexico, with a capital of $60,000,000.

The speeches of Messrs. Long and Harris are no doubt a foreshadowing of what the Democratic platform at Chicago will be, that is, a platform of peace planks, without a single war plank to jar the existing harmony. It may well be questioned, however, whether the party can ever be brought to acquiesce cordially in any such movement. Albeit, a powerful force is at work to secure its accomplishment.

The *Court Journal*, describing a fashionable London preacher, says: "A dissenting minister becomes a convert to Church-of-Englandism, and, having extreme notions, started a scheme of his own, and he now possesses one of the largest and best attended places of worship in London. He adorns his person with the most gorgeous costume, almost approaching in splendor to the finery of the Romish clergy. His choir is of singular efficiency, and on every occasion the aisles are literally crammed with worshippers. This individual makes about one thousand four hundred pounds a year, a small warehouse of slippers, and a moderate bazaar full of embroidery. Our dissenting friend openeth his chapel to every one, but at the conclusion of every service delicately scented velvet bags are handed round by twelve zealous proselytes."

THE volume of "Icelandic Legends," collected by Jon Arnason, and translated by Messrs. George E. Powell and Eirikur Magnusson, is a valuable addition to the folk-lore of Europe. It abounds in stories relating to elves and 'fairies, a race of semi-human generation popularly believed, in Iceland at least, to co-exist with the human race, and to be their collateral descendents from Adam and Eve. Among these legends there is an account of the "Genesis of the Hid-folk," to this effect:

"Once upon a time God Almighty came to visit Adam and Eve. They received Him with joy, and showed him everything there was in the house. They also brought their children to Him, and these He found promising and full of hope. Then He asked Eve whether she had no other children than these whom she now showed Him. She said, 'None.' But it so happened that she had not finished washing them all, and, being ashamed to let God see them dirty, had hidden the unwashed ones. This God knew well, and said, therefore, to her, 'What man hides from God, God will hide from man.' These unwashed children became forth with invisible, and took up their abode in mounds, and hills, and rocks. From these are the elves descended, but we men from those of Eve's children whom she had open'd and frankly shown to God, and it is only by the will and desire of the elves themselves that men can ever see

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Union Mass Meeting at Knoxville.

Administration and Emancipation Sustained.

Capture of Guerrilla Reynolds.

ALL QUIET AT CHATTANOOGA.

More Desertions from the Rebels.

Hardee's Corps Said to Have Joined Lee.

Destructive Fire at Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, April 16.—A large mass meeting was held in front of the Court House, and resolutions referred by Parson Brownlow, favoring Emancipation and recommending a Convention, and requesting Governor Andrew Johnson to call the same at the earliest practicable period, and endorsing the Administration and war policy of President Lincoln—unanimously carried Governor Johnson made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the Copperheads of the late Convention.

The celebrated guerrilla Reynolds and command were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry. There were ten killed, and Reynolds with fifteen others captured, with horses, equipments and arms.

CHATTANOOGA, April 16.—All quiet in front, and no change in the situation. A rebel lieutenant and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates came into our lines last night. They report that Hardee's Corps has been ordered away from Dalton. Several trains left before they came away, and it is believed, in rebel camps, that they were going to Virginia.

A fire broke out in a brick block adjoining the military prison here, this forenoon. Three buildings, jointly occupied by the Quartermaster and Provost Marshal departments and the Sanitary Commission, were destroyed before the progress of fire could not be stopped. The jail in which the rebel prisoners were confined was saved with difficulty. No prisoners escaped and no Government property was destroyed. The loss on the buildings is $20,000.

Maj. Gen. Newton goes to Cleveland to-morrow to take command of the 2d Division, 4th Corps, formerly Sheridan's.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Our Loss 150 White and 300 Black Troops.

The Position Untenable by the Rebels.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

Mistake of a Local Commander.

REBEL FAILURE AT PADUCAH.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, dispatches were received here from Gen. Sherman confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time. The *Star* says according to Gen. Sherman's report our loss was 50 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left the vicinity ere this, having been dissappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed with no loss to us.

We are satisfied that dne investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of a local commander who occupied it against direct orders.

The rebels, according to the official dispatch received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah—losing a soldier killed and wounded for every horse they succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage.

It is believed that Forrest's raid will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can expect no more than at Columbus or Paducah, and stand a very fair chance of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelingly superior forces.

From Cairo and Below.

Fort Pillow in Ruins.

ALL QUIET AT PADUCAH.

Rebels Overrunning Western Kentucky.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE RIVER.

Rebel Departure from Fort Pillow.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Murder and Kidnapping by Guerrillas.

Rebel Cavalry Attack Repulsed.

CAIRO, April 16.—The steamer Glendale, from Memphis yesterday morning, passed Fort Pillow last evening. There was no appearance of the enemy, and the river was all clear. Nothing remains of the fort but ruins.

The Glendale brought up nine hundred and sixty bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

No papers or news from below.

A number of steamers are leaving here for the South.

The steamer Swallow, from Paducah at eight o'clock last evening, reports all quiet. Up to the time she left no fighting had occurred.

The 7th and 8th Kentucky rebel regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity. The inhabitants of Metropolis are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing what hour they may be attacked. Everybody slept in their clothes for the past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances required. Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river, and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing by destroying all skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, the rear guard in the afternoon, taking all the small arms and destroying all the ammunition and everything else destructable.

Late advices from Durall's Bluff report the country infested with guerrillas, who are constantly robbing people and committing all manner of depredations.

Mr. Nixon, the State Representative from Franklin county, had been murdered, and the Representative from Arkansas county was kidnapped. Nothing had been heard from him since.

On the 12th, four hundred Texan cavalry attempted to surprise a camp of two hundred and forty federals at Raceville, on the Arkansas River, but were repulsed with a loss of twlve killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was five killed.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Cavalry Attack on Bristow Station.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GRANT.

Failure of Plans to Capture Him.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the picket at Bristow Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and nine wounded. Several of the wounded were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with Gen. Grant aboard, had just passed a few moments before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

Chicago Market.

Special to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, April 16.

Markets are depressed and lower. Wheat 4@5c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 25@$1 27, and No. 2 at $1 21@$1 24. Corn 2c lower; sales of No. 1 at 97@98c, and No. 2 at 86@90. Oats 2½c lower; sales of No. 1 at 68½@69. Rye 4½c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 22@$1 24. Barley 4c lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 28. All grain is now subject to 2c storage. Whisky 6@8c lower; sales at $1 07@$1 12, closing at $1 10. Provisions neglected, lard dull at 12½c. Beef, pickle, sales at $4 75@$6 15, chiefly at $6 4@$7 50. Hogs 25c higher; sales at $5 75@$6 5, the highest price ever before known.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

Steamer Fired into Near Fort Pillow.

Forrest's Headquarters still at Jackson.

Our Troops Driven in from Big Black.

Several Hundred Prisoners Taken.

More Guns From Fort DeRussey.

Why There was but one Gunboat at Fort Pillow.

Golden Gate Seized by the Rebels.

Four Hours' Fight at Rossville.

THE FORT PILLOW BARBARITIES.

Quartermaster Nailed Alive to a Board, and Thrown into the Burning Building.

CAIRO, April 17.—The steamer Emma was fired on on Thursday night, near Fort Pillow, by fifty rebel soldiers in Federal uniform, supposed to have been the rear guard of the enemy withdrawing in a northern direction. It is believed that Forrest has not yet removed his headquarters from Jackson, Tenn.

The Memphis cotton market is inactive and unsettled. Sales of good middling at 64@65c; middling fair, 67c. The steamer Juan, from New Orleans, has arrived with 158 bales cotton for St. Louis. A large force of rebels drove our troops in from Big Black river a week ago, and took several hundred prisoners.

The steamer Hope, which passed here for St. Louis, with a large cargo of groceries and 550 bales of cotton, was fired into, fifteen miles above Memphis. The fire was returned, dispersing the rebels. The steamer Liberty also passed here, for Louisville, with 411 bales of cotton.

The steamer Hammit, from Alexandria, on Red River, on the 2d, has arrived with four more guns from Fort De Russey, and two barges containg eight hundred bales of cotton.

A prize of 4,000 bales of cotton is reported up the Yazoo River, and the gunboats Senger, Onachita, Chechitin and Lafayette have gone up to secure it. Two other gunboats were ordered to assist them. This makes ten gunboats that have gone up Red River on this account, but one gunboat being left at Fort Pillow.

Red River is rising. The steamer Golden Gate from Memphis, for Fort Pillow, laden with boat stores and private freight, was taken possession of by guerrillas on the night of the 12th at Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles from Memphis. The boat, passengers and crew were stripped of everything. The steamer Clister was fired into near Augusta, on White river a few days ago, and one man killed and three wounded. All the steamers approaching shore above Duvall's Bluff are fired into. The fight at Rosseville, referred to in a previous dispatch, lasted four hours. Seven hundred bales of cotton were loaded on a steamer during the fight. An affidavit taken here declared that the Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was while living, nailed to a board by the rebels at Fort Pillow, and thrown into a burning building.

Brig. Gen. Crocker and staff arrived from below. The 8th Indiana and 7th Wisconsin Cavalry, and a portion of the 7th Illinois infantry, veterans, have arrived en route for home, on furlough.

A private letter, dated at Greenville, Miss. April 12, states that the Hospital Steamer Woodford, recently sunk on the shoals above Alexandria, on the Red river, also that the Navy was capturing large quantities of cotton along that region.

From Fortress Monroe.

5,600 Prisoners From Richmond.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

Great Mortality Among Union Prisoners.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—The steamers New York and Express have arrived with five hundred and sixty-three sick and wounded. Three of the men died and were buried here:—John Thompson, of the 23d Ohio; David Dodge, of the 100th Ohio; E. Pellmer, of the 4th Kentucky. The remains of Lieut. C. D. Forsyth, who was accidentally shot in Libby Prison, were brought down and left here. Capt. Shaw and two men captured on the tug Titan, also came down. The sick were taken to the hospital.

A Port Royal paper of the 14th inst., reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade runner Alliance, on the 12th near Daufuskie Island in the Savannah River, which she ran aground. All but six of her crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of assorted stores for the rebel Government, valued at $35,000.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 14th, states that the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville Grove are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty five per day.

Nassau papers of the 5th state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, are less rigidly blockaded than ever. The papers also say that fast steamers are coming in with supplies for the rebels, which promise large profits.

Paymasters arrived at Port Royal on the 8th inst., with a million dollars, to pay all the troops in the Department. Jacksonville, Fla., dates to the 11th inst., gives a list of 349 of our wounded men in the hands of the rebels. A fire broke out on Folly Island on the 8th inst., destroying a large amount of Quartermaster's stores. The Government loss is $20,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Clandestine Shipment of Powder.

Important from Colorado River.

Indian Murders and Outrages.

The Miners Prevented From Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15th, 1864.—It has been ascertained that the schooner Potter, which sailed in ballast, for Colorado river on Sunday, clandestinely, took as cargo after clearing from the Custom House, three thousand kegs of blasting powder. 'Tis believed this powder is destined for Northern Mexico, for mining purposes, the authorities having prohibited such shipments, the mines of Sonora must be closed unless means are devised to introduce powder clandestinely.

Sugars, teas, rice, and most articles of foreign importation are firmer, in anticipation of an increased duty before Congress adjourned. A letter of April ist, from La Paze, on the Colorado River, says that the Indians were killing people, stealing stock, and preventing miners from working in the Walker River district. Unless energetic measures were taken, little work will be done this season. Gen. Wright is urged to send down one hundred soldiers. The Indians along the Colorado River are yet peaceable as a whole, and will probably remain so if the disturbance farther East is quieted soon. It is of the greatest importance to have Irataba speedily brought back from the Atlantic States, as he exercises a predominant influence over all the Indians in this part of the country.

FROM MEMPHIS.

News of the Fort Pillow Massacre.

How it was Received by Federal Officers.

RETALIATION DETERMINED UPON.

Forrest's Men in our Prisons Threatened

MEMPHIS, April 16.—There was not much said, but a general gritting of teeth among the officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow was heard of. General officers say that unless Government takes retaliatory steps, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command they meet, taking no prisoners. Our soldiers have threatened Forrest's men now in our prisons if they could get a chance. This is the general feeling.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FIGHT NEAR SELLERSVILLE.

Rebels Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—On Thursday, Colonel Gallup was falling back to get an advantage when our position was attacked by one thousand rebels. We killed and and wounded 25 including a rebel Colonel, capturing 50 rebels, one hundred horses and two hundred saddles near Sellybrsville. The rebels advanced and ran into Col. True's advance, which was going from West Liberty to Sellyersville, which captured six rebels and pressed forward to join Gallup.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 16,

FLOUR—Very dull; Ohio extra, $7 75.

WHEAT—Quiet.

CORN—Dull.

WHISKY—Neglected; Ohio offered at $1 25.

An easterly rain commenced at midnight.

Terrible Catastrophe in New York Harbor.

Explosion of a Boiler on Board the U. Steamer Chenango.

From N. Y. World of Satuday.

A terrible accident occurred on board the United States steamer Chenango, when off opposite Fort Hamilton, about a quarter past 4 yesterday afternoon, by which many gallant seamen either lost their lives or sustained appalling injuries,

The Chenango belonged to the new class of vessels called "double-enders" and was supposed by those having her in charge to be thoroughly well constructed and little likely to be the scene of so fearful a tradegy at the very outset of her career. She left the navy-yard yesterday about noon on her first voyage, her destination being one or other of the blockaded ports along the southern coast. As they steamed down the bay all on board were delighted with her seeming excellent qualities, and felt in high spirits at the naval dispensation which had detailed them to serve with such a staunch, trim little craft. Not five minutes before the catastrophe, the captain was in the engine-room, with engineer Cahill, when they remarked how finely she was going. Captain Fillebrown said it was not worth while to strain things, and presently went to dinner. At this time there was a pressure on the boilers of only twenty-five pounds of steam, yet forty pounds was the maximum allowed.

While at dinner Captain Fillebrown heard a slight report, and the next moment his cabin was filled with steam and ashes. He instinctively knew what must have happened—though the noise he had heard scarcely seemed to betoken a serious explosion—and rushed on deck to find his worst fears more than verified. There lying around in every direction, were maimed and tortured bodies of the dead and dying, in every phase of horrible disfigurement and anguish. He opened his wine and medicine chests and did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims, but most of them were too shockingly mangled and torn to permit of any relief but that which death might bring. The captain is said to have been affected to tears at witnessing the miserable fate of so many of the brave seamen he had hoped to command in glorious conflict with the enemy. Thirty-three in all were scalded, seven or eight of whom were killed instantly.

Not far from the Chenango, at the time of the disaster, were the United States cutter Bronx, the transport Dilley, just arriving from New Orleans, and a tug boat. All of these instantly made to her assistance. One took her in tow, another went up to the quarantine and brought thence three physicians, the third lay alongside to receive such of the wounded as could be removed; for it was then feared the Chenango was on fire near the magazine. This additional terror was, however, happily soon averted.

All the dreary way back to the navy yard, which they had left in such high hopes that morning, the situation on board the ill-fated steamer was piteous and heart rending in the extreme. The agonies of the wounded it would be impossible to attempt to describe. Suffering and watching they lay praying for the final gasp which should put an end to their sufferings. At intervals one or another died, until by the time of the arrival at Brooklyn the list of mortality had been largely increased. The wounded were being landed at the navy yard through last evening and conveyed from there in ambulances to the United States marine hospital, as speedily as circumstances would admit; but the ambulances could convey only one or two at a time, and the process of removal was necessarily slow and painful. It was near midnight before all had been thus transferred.

All who had arrived up to ten o'clock were too severely injured to be able to give any account of the sad affair. None of the officials connected with the institution either seemed able to supply a list of the dead and disabled. Among those severely scalded are First Assistant Engineer Joseph N. Cahill (in charge), Second Assistant Engineers Albert S. Murray and Frank P. Root. The only other facts that could be definitely ascertained were, that a master's mate had been blown overboard, and that among those less seriously hurt was a fireman named Welsh, who had been sent to his home on Water street. Several others having residences in Brooklyn had been able to go home instead of into the hospital.

Only a regular inquiry can satisfactorily account for the cause of this sudden and unexpected catastrophe. Here was a new vessel, with machinery regularly inspected and certified, hardly started on her first voyage when one of the most important features of her fitting gives way, destroying many valuable lives and damaging a costly vessel. The boiler did not burst as boilers do when engineers are careless or incompetent. It quietly ripped open, proving that the plates of which it was composed were of inferior quality, or that they had been put together with shameful negligence. The responsibility must rest with the contractors, or with those who inspected and passed their work, and a fearful load of responsibility it would be for men having any conscience to labor under. But then the question arises: Have contractors under the present circumstances any conscience at all?

FROM NEW YORK.

Gen. Burnside Reported at Newport News.

Rebel Estimate of Grant's Army.

Sentence of a Guerrilla Commuted.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Richmond *Examiner* has a rumor that Burnside was landing at Newport News.

The *Examiner* places the strength of Grant's army at 44,000 infantry, and says that 20,000 reinforcements will be the extent of his present resources.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the President has commuted the sentence of Jas. Williams, who was sentenced to be hung at Kansas City, for taking up arms as a guerrilla, after having taken the oath of allegiance, to that of hard labor for 5 years in the penitentiary.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.

COTTON—Heavy at 80c.

FLOUR—Declined 30@40c; sales of 7,500 bbls at $7 30@7 40 for State; $8@8 35 for Ohio, and $8@8 25 for Southern.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 3@4c; Chicago Spring $1 73@1 76; Red $1 77@1 84.

CORN—Very dull and declined 2c; sales of 7,000 bush at $1 32.

WHISKY—Dull, at $1 15@1 16.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm.

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.

The panic was resumed at the last stock board. Gold certificates has been stopped.

Gold	172½	Reading	143
Chicago & R I	121¾	Galena & Chicago	132
Ill. Cen. Scrip	133¼	Clev & Toledo	117
Mich Southern	102	Michigan Cent	141
Harlem	102	Pitts & Ft Wayne	140½
Erie R. R	117¾	Toledo & Wabash	74½
M. S. Guar	140½	Canton	69½
Cumberland pre.	82¾	Chi. & Gurncy	42
Hudson River	143	N. Y. Cent	137⅝

Gold has sold at 170¾.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Chicago & R. I	131	Galena & Chicago	132¼
Cumberl'd pref	84	Mich Cent	140
Ill. Cent. scrip	134	Harlem	1931
Mich. Southern	101	Cleve & Pitts	120½
M S guar	150½	Pitts & Ft W	134
Reading	137¾	Toledo & Wabash	70
Cleve & Toledo	147½	Chic & Western	69¾
N Y. Cent	135½	1 year cert	99
Erie	115¼	5-20 Coupons	112¼
Hudson River	138	Coupons, 1881	116
Chic. & Mil	78		

From Philadelphia.

MARKET REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

There was less buoyancy in Breadstuffs to-day and supplies come forward slowly, and prices remain without essential change.

FLOUR—The receipts are small, and it is held firmly. Sales of 4,000 bbls Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family at $8 25.

There is no change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

WHEAT—The demand has fallen off and prices are not so firm; sales of 5,000 bush Red at $1 80@1 85, White $1 90@2 05.

RYE—Sells on arrival at $1 40.

CORN—Is less active, and Yellow cannot be quoted over $1 30@1 33.

OATS—3,000 bushels were sold at 88@90c.

CLOVERSEED—500 bushels sold at $7 25@7 50.

FLAXSEED—2,000 bushels sold at $3 37½.

COFFEE—There is no Coffee here in first hands. Small sales Rio at 45@47c and Laguyra at 43c.

SUGAR—Quiet. Sales of Cuba at 16¼@16½.

WHISKY—300 bbls sold at $1 25, and drudge at $1 23.

FROM CINCINNATI.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

FLOUR—Dull and prices irregular. Superfine was offered at $6 50 and Extra at $6 75. Buyers not in the market, and at the close $6 was the best offer made for Superfine.

WHEAT—Declined to $1 35 for Red and $1 45 for White.

CORN—Declined to $1@1 05 and dull.

OATS—Declined to 83c.

RYE—Scarce and firm at $1 58.

WHISKY—Dull. Small sales at $1 20, which is a decline.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. 1,500 bulk Shoulders sold at 10¾@10¾—the latter rate for heavy, and 80,000 pounds clear Bacon Sides, loose, at $13 30.

LARD—Dull and prices nominal. Prime country sold at 13c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and Unchanged, and not much done.

GOLD 70, and Silver 58@60. Exchange scarce and firm.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

HOUSE—Mr. Randall, opposed a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency and necessity of constructing a railroad for military purposes, from Chattanooga to connect with Cumberland Gap, as recommended by the President in his annual message of December, 1861. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kernan, of New York, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State asking that Gen. Robert Anderson be placed on the retired list, with full pay. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, submitted, from the Select Committee on Emigration, a report and bill, which were ordered to be published, referring to the recommendations of the President on this subject in his annual message.

The Committee say that the vast number of laboring men, estimated at nearly a million and a quarter, who have gone to war, created an immense vacuum, which is since distressingly felt in almost every part of the country in the industrial pursuits of farming, mining and manufacturing, and in the construction and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigrants from foreign countries. Notwithstanding this disturbed condition of the country, the Committee say there has never been a time when the industrial classes of Europe have had their attention so much directed to emigration as now. The response and inquiries of the Committe to the Secretary of State has furnished much valuable information on this point, derived from our representatives abroad.

SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting speculative transactions in gold and foreign exchange, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Collamer to strike out foreign exchange from its provisions. Mr. Collamer's amendment was rejected. Ayes, 13; nays, 24. An amendment by Mr. Harris was adopted, making a uniform fine of one thousand dollars, instead of that heretofore, of from one thousand to ten thousand dollars.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Lane, Fessenden, Henderson, Sherman, Hale and Harris, the bill was passed. Ayes, 23; nays, 17.

Mr. Wade presented a memorial of the Ohio Legislature, that many sufferers from Rebel depredations in East Tennessee, had been thrown upon the border States, asking help to feed and clothe them.

Mr. Harding called up the bill relating to donating claims in Oregon and California; the bill passed. The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads was called up.

Mr. Harris called up the bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, which, and passed. Mr. Powell presented the joint resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river and trade thereon.

after debate and amendment, was informally laid over.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sad Case—An Imposition.—Mayor Lowrie has had load his patience as well as his pocket recently taxed to some extent, by women and children, brought to this city by our railroads, and left in destitute circumstances, calling upon him for aid. Yesterday we noticed a poor woman with three bright-looking children, who had arrived here on Saturday from the East, but who, being out of money, could proceed no further. She had called upon the Mayor for advice and assistance. Of course any assistance he might render her would be out of his own private resources, he not having any authority to use the funds of the city for that purpose, and as the Guardians of the Poor do not feel authorized to take charge of cases of this nature, her case is truly a sad one. The matter will be inquired into, and, if possible, a stop put to such impositions on the part of neighboring cities in future.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Shops.—The citizens of the thriving town of Wellsville, Ohio, recently subscribed $4,300 towards purchasing twelve acres of land to be donated to the Pittsburgh and Ohio Railway, in consideration that the Company would erect their workshops in the town. The ground proposed to be bought was held at $6,000, and when the subscriptions closed on $4,300, Mr. Henry Atens, Sr., the owner of the ground, generously contributed the balance required by agreeing to deed the property to the company for the amount subscribed. The citizens of Wellsville expect great results from the establishment of the Railroad Shops there—an increase of some seven hundred in population; and constant employment to their own and other mechanics. Already real estate has advanced, in value, but there is an indisposition to sell.

Charged with Theft.—Officers Culp and Williston, yesterday arrested a man named Thomas Braddock, on a warrant issued by Mayor Lowry, on oath of a coal-boat man named McGirth, charging him with the larceny of an overcoat and carpet sack. In the pocket of the overcoat was a purse containing $63 in greenbacks, the receipts of a coal-boat trip to Louisville. The articles were taken from the bar-room of the National Hotel, on Water street, where McGirth was stopping. Nothing was found either upon Braddock's person or at his house, to implicate him in the robbery, and yet McGirth is positive that he is the guilty party. The accused was held for further hearing to-day, at nine o'clock.

Accidental Drowning.—Miss Mary O'Connor, for a number of years employed in the millinery store of Miss McKennan, on Wylie street, while on a visit to her relatives at Circleville, Ohio, was drowned on Thursday last, in attempting to ford a creek on horseback. The remains were recovered and brought to this city, and were yesterday interred in St. Mary's Cemetery. Miss O'Connor had a large circle of friends in this city, who will sincerely regret her sudden death.

Arson.—The house of Joseph Moore, who killed Jordan Marbourg, in Johnstown, was set on fire on Friday night of last week, but was discovered in time to be extinguished without any serious loss. Mrs. Moore, the late mistress of the house, was seen about the premises in the evening. Moore, having been pardoned, is now at his house.

Harper for May.—The May number of this delightful magazine has made its appearance, and may be had, with the leaves cut, at Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. The present number is the conclusion of the twenty-eighth volume, and it is a capital one. The principal article is "Life with the Esquimaux," which is beautifully illustrated.

Sad Case of Drowning.—A Mrs. Harris, of Steubenville, on Wednesday evening, deliberately drowned herself in the Ohio river. Deceased was the mother of five small children, the youngest a babe of three months. Her husband, an Englishman is a coal digger. Poverty is said to have been the cause of the suicide.

The Fair Building.—The frame work of Floral Hall, for the approaching Sanitary Fair, is altogether up, and the dome is partially under cover. The old town hall, Allegheny, is being torn down, and when the building is removed, the erection of another building for the Fair will be commenced.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—The following persons, convicted of illegal liquor selling, were on Saturday sentenced in the Criminal Court: Joseph Feltwell, to pay costs; Chas. Gardiner, to pay a fine of $20 and costs; Henry Dippie, $10 and costs, and James Joist $10 and costs.

The Dake Inquisition.—The jury appointed to inquire into the lunacy of Dr. D. M. Dake made a return on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that Dr. Dake is a lunatic, and has been so for six weeks past, without a lucid interval.

Mayor's Court.—There was a falling off in the attendance at the Mayor's levee yesterday morning, their being only half a dozen common cases disposed of. During the day quiet reigned throughout the city.

Gen. Frank Herron.—The steamer Continental, from New Orleans, which arrived at New York on Friday, brings the intelligence that Major General Frank Herron was lying sick at Brownsville, Texas, of small-pox.

The Campaign.—The Allegheny County Union Club will have a grand opening meeting about the first of may, at their headquarters, in Wilkins Hall, which will undergo the proper repairs forthwith.

Postal Change.—George W. Martin has been appointed Postmaster at Tyrone Mills, Fayette county, vice John F. Overholt, resigned.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The management will this evening reproduce "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for "two nights only," and promises a revival of the "Duke's Signal" and the "Octoroon."

ONE WEEK MORE.—The Woodroffe Brothers, it seems, can't get away from the city, as the people demand that they should remain one week longer, which the Brothers say will positively be their last this season. During their stay, Masonic Hall has been the attraction for thousands, and the entertainments have given great satisfaction. On every eveing during the week, they will give away to the audience a full case of useful and ornamental glassware, which will increase the chances for success of those who attend.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS will commence their entertainments at Concert Hall to-night. It is conceded to be one of the very best minstrel troupes now travelling, and as it will remain but for three nights, there will undoubtedly be crowded audiences in attendance. See their programme.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

1,000 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED AT ONCE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1864.

1000 horses, suitable for artillery service, will be purchased at this depot by the undersigned, in open market, from date until May 11th, 1864, in lots of from 1 to 50, at one hundred and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

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Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Question.

There are pending in the Legislature two bills relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, both of which we published entire Saturday morning, together with the action of the Board of Trade on the same.

The following communication which, for the importance of the subject, we give the most important place in our columns, presents some of the most prominent reasons in favor of the passage of the bills.

MR. EDITOR:—A crisis seems to have arrived in the affairs of this Company, and there is danger that friends both of the road and of Pittsburgh may by ill-judged action, exercise an influence perilous to the one and permanently injurious to the other.

There is a difference of views among friends so radical as to be startling. Business men of this city discern in the proposed legislation a scheme so alarming as to call for prompt and powerful protest against it; while others watch the bills with hopeful interest, convinced that therein is revealed the forlorn hope of a crippled corporation—a last chance of rescuing it from the merciless grasp of a foreign monopoly.

It is difficult to account for this antagonism of views, but ignorance of facts must of course have much to do with it, both parties being (professedly at least) honest. And it is not to be denied that some at least of either persuasion are striving to aim at the right conclusion. It does appear however that among the friends of the bills are those who should be best informed—who have been identified with the Company's affairs from the beginning, and whose devotion to its interest was brought them under the ban of the Monopoly, and cost them place and power; while on the other side are mostly those whose superficial investigation has left them an easy prey to smooth-tongued advocates of the opposite policy. It is quite an art for an enemy to direct suspicion towards some equal peril. He at least creates an illusory dilemma, from which he may hope to profit by the choice. In viewing this question, one friend of the road remarked, "it is between hawk and buzzard," the Baltimore and Ohio road, or the Pennsylvania Central. The hawk is certainly plain enough on the one hand, but where is the other devourer? Not in the proposed acts, certainly.

Another eastern connection has been so long on the carpet here, and so hopelessly delayed, that the people of Pittsburgh are now willing to jump at any proposition that seems to promise it. Hence, the recent impulse of the Baltimore and Ohio road in this direction is viewed with satisfaction. But the people should look deeper into this newly proffered friendship. Before the Baltimore and Ohio road became the *owners* of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, *by purchase of shares at one-hundredth part of par value*, a fair scheme was well forwarded to complete it. A bill was before Congress to guarantee $2,000,000 of its bonds. The same bill included aid to a road from the Point of Rocks to Washington—a truly National measure in view of the war requirements. There was but one obstacle at the last to prevent the passage of that bill, and that was the Baltimore and Ohio road. Its most influential agent in that transaction was at that time, and is now the chief executive officer of the Connelleville Road.—a *director*, also, in the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and its secret advocate in the councils of our own persecuted line. It seems most astounding that Pittsburg should have tolerated such management an hour after this measure was lost. She had the power then to determine the road's policy. Now, alas! the "hawk" has fixed his claws. The measure never could have been defeated had not the *President* intrigued against his own company. This matter of fact is stated for the purpose of asking this question: If Mr. LATROBE and the Baltimore and Ohio Road want the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road completed (as they now affect) on any other terms than as a local branch, to be discriminated against as they choose—why, in the name of consistency, did they connive to strangle the Government aid?

Another fact. *After* becoming possessed of 17,000 shares of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville stock—nearly $2,000,000 in value obtained for nothing—but *before* the recent impulse towards building the road, the Baltimore and Ohio road were approached by a committee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, to ascertain if a favorable arrangement for freights could be made in the event of completion, as eastern capitalists were then willing to build it if such arrangements could be effected. Feeling their power, the monopoly declined all pro-rates. They claimed squarely the right to make the freight from *Pittsburgh to Cumberland* whatever they pleased, and said it should not be higher than rates from *Wheeling* or *Parkersburgh* to Cumberland; thus cutting our throats, and crushing the steamboat interest between Parkersburgh and Pittsburgh at the same time. Once more the Baltimore and Ohio Road, with Mr. LATROBE, *our President*, lending a hand, defeated a scheme for the completion of the road. At this point the *real* friends of the road, who were cognizant of all these machinations for its destruction, begun to labor for its deliverance from such mis-rule.

Then followed the election contest, resulting in the temporary discomfiture of the protestants against treachery. And *now* a new scheme dawns upon us, which, if appearances are to be trusted, offers some hope of casting off this yoke.

The first part of this important measure is to revoke the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road,—thus depriving the "hawk" of his prey at once. The second is to create a new corporation—the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," who are authorized to construct a road from Connellsville to the Maryland line, connecting with any Maryland road at that point. The two links must be put together, and then we have as magnificent a project for Pittsburgh as has ever been within her reach. The West Maryland road is now completed to Union Bridge, fifty miles from Baltimore, nearly two-thirds of the distance to Hagerstown. This is the connection that is aimed at, and which is an inevitable result of the success of these two bills before our Legislature. Look but at the map, kindly furnished by Mr. Latrobe within two days, to his friends, with a view to influence opinion unfavorably to the bills. Manifestly unfair—not to say untruthful—as it is, tracing the newly proposed road twenty miles or more away from the latest surveys, and magnifying the difficulties of the route,—yet even as it stands, it is enough to damn his whole cause. Many of our business men needed to know the bare fact that a third trunk line was truly a part and parcel of the scheme revoking the old charter And here it is laid down *in green*, and the whole distorted effort to disparage the new line, results in a difference of but twelve miles in favor of the Monopoly route. What if it were forty, are any so blind as not to see the overwhelming advantage of a third trunk line? One of the *six* gentlemen who issued a protest in the name of the Board of Trade, on Saturday, in conversing afterwards upon the matter, *did not know that over ten miles of the "West Maryland" were made*. He may thank Mr. Latrobe for what he should have known before rushing to a wrong conclusion on so important a subject. Why are our merchants, the men to whom are entrusted the matters of public interest, so engrossed in the affairs of their own stores and counting rooms, that they will not take time to investigate a matter so vital? What value should our Legislature attach to a protest emanating from such limited information?

These gentlemen are honest in their protest, we believe, but we are quite as sure of another matter,—that if any one of them, with even Mr. LATROBE's map before him, had given this subject the consideration he bestows upon his immediate business, he would have been struck with the magnificent scheme now within possible realization. If Pittsburgh will but at this crisis interpose no obstacle, the persecutions the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road has suffered from the monopoly will result in a deliverance parallel to the great National freedom growing out of slavery encroachment.

No power under Heaven—not even the supposed omnipotence of that great bug-bear, the Pennsylvania Central road—can avert the grand result, if the bills are allowed to pass. Admit for argument that she is the unseen hand in this matter. Let her connect our line with the "Sherman's Valley" route to Harrisburg, and what then would be more inevitable than the link of fifty miles to Hagerstown? But why this everlasting suspicion of the Central Road? She has enough and to spare already of through trade. She cannot carry the half in a year or so more. The Western lines see this and have long seen it. Hence the long proffered aid from the Chicago and other lines. These are the parties now, represented by New York capitalists and joined with the Southern counties of Pennsylvania,—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and others,—who are most anxious for the success of the new measure. Not one of the corporators named has any management in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all have larger interests in the great western lines than in the Central. It is urged that the Pennsylvania road managers *favor* the project; and well they might. Look at your map again. How *could* she fail to benefit by her cross connections with the new trunk line, and what insane folly would it not be to deprive her of such profit at the price of our own road's destruction? There is abundant reason for her to ardently desire this third route. A moment's study is convincing on this point, and further, that every benefit would be reciprocated.

But besides all this, the city of Baltimore wants the new line. Ground under the heel of the monopoly, she groans for relief. The very home of Mr. LATROBE clamors for his circumvention. This is no new fact—he has withered under it many times within a year.

The aim of this communication, Mr. EDITOR, is not to stir up strife or to provoke discussion. The *pamphleteer* may deny its statements; and *some* incorrections might no doubt be pointed out. The design was not to be critically exact, but to set forth mainly the truth; to earnestly endeavor to arrest suicidal action here; to set men to some degree of investigation on a subject that has been be-fogged with the most specious reasoning.

Now is the time—*the very time*—to act, but let us act rightly.

The question is not, and should not be, distorted to whether we shall be under the rule of the Pennsylvania Road on the one hand, or the Baltimore and Ohio Road on the other. If this *were* the real alternative to-day, which should *Pennsylvanians*—which should *Pittsburgh* choose for a master? But we protest warningly that it is not so. The revealed choice to-day is between a blighting foreign monopoly, which openly offers nothing but utter domination, and an

"INDEPENDENT ROUTE TO BALTIMORE."

The New Tax Bill.

The schedule of the new Tax Bill reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means, as given in our columns Saturday morning, will give the reader a knowledge of the leading features of the measure. The bill itself makes two hundred and fifteen pages, and was put in type and delivered in less than twenty-four hours. As was stated some days since by Senator FESSENDEN, this measure has been under the careful and laborious consideration of the sub-committees of the Finance and Ways and Means for a long period. No time has been lost by them. They have been in constant communication with the proper officials of the Treasury, and every point as to taxation has been considered in both its general and particular aspects. No more important measure, considered as a means of putting down the rebellion, could have engaged the anxious and unremitting thought and labor of the committees of Congress. We have but little doubt that this momentous question will be energetically grappled with and disposed of by both Houses. Better give us an imperfect bill with promptitude than a most unexceptionable one after weeks of further delay.

Gen. Sherman.

The dispatch from Washington, in this paper, giving Gen. SHERMAN's version of the Fort Pillow massacre, reduces the number of victims considerably, and takes a confident view of things in Western Tennessee, which all will agree in hoping will be realized.

We presume Gen. SHERMAN himself will not dispute that things have not gone quite right since his advent in the department or division which he now commands. It may not be just to attribute the sacking of Paducah, the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the unsatisfactory state of things generally, in that portion of his command, to any fault of his.

The dispatch referred to contains the assurance that all will be right hereafter. This would be more satisfactory were the reasons given why General SHERMAN's belief now is better founded than before the late disasters. At best there is a good deal in it that looks like locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

General SHERMAN is a good soldier; under the dierction of a superior mind, he has shown himself, in some respects, to have scarcely an equal. His name, however, is yet to be associated with a victory, and he is yet to prove his capacity for independent action on a large scale. One of the strongest circumstances in his favor, and what would at once command for him the confidence of the country, were there no other reasons, is the fact that Gen. GRANT so believes in him. That some of our best military men are disposed to wonder at this, we have reasons to believe. With them there is a certain degree of reservation in their estimate and expectation concerning Gen. SHERMAN, which prepares the mind for mixed results. He has a command second only to that of Gen. GRANT. That he will prove equal to it, no doubt the Lieutenant General fully believes, and those who know them both fervently hope he will not be disappointed.

Bridge Over the Ohio at Parkesburg.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at their meeting on Friday, unanimously approved the contract with the Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Company, for the immediate erection of an iron railway bridge over the Ohio River at Parkesburg. This will be the most stupendous structure of the kind in the United Scates, as the piers are required by the act of Congress authorizing its erection, to be of an elevation not to sinterfere with the navigation of the Ohio River. This bridge secures a railway of continuous gauge from St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati to tide water.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SECRET SOCIETIES.—A good deal of interest has been occasioned by the warnings which some of the Catholic clergy at the West have addressed to their flocks, against taking any part in the Order of the Golden Circle, or any other secret society. The Fenian brotherhood, we believe, has also been brought by name within the prohibition, though of this we are not certain.

The position of the Church as to secret societies is authoritatively explained by the Boston *Pilot* of this week, in answer to a correspondent who asks whether a trade-union bound together by oath is a secret society, in the view of the Church:

"That society is secret, the members whereof are bound by oath to the performance of duties with which they are at the time necessarily unacquainted, and which depend on future contingencies, altogether beyond their control (see Archbishop Hughes' Letter, Sept. 8, 1842.) This is the general character which affects all societies, in the fellowship of which an oath is required, and with which no Catholic can connect himself, without cutting himself off from the communion of the Church (ib.) The additional specification of secrecy on some particular point does not make it more secret; it only adds a degree of criminality. For, let it always be remembered, that an oath cannot be taken under any consideration whatever, except it be accompanied by truth, justice and necessity; and, as St. Augustine says: 'We swear as often as we take God to witness to anything we do, or say, or promise.' And, consequently, we cannot make a promise on oath except we know the full extent of the moral liabilities for which we pledge our responsibility; otherwise we perjure ourselves."

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.—The discussion of the subject of the removal of the Capital from the central part of the State to Philadelphia, by the press of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, is waxing warm. The action of the Senate, refusing to indefinitely postpone the matter, is significant. The original bill was referred to a special committee of five, who, it is believed, will substitute the House bill, which we published last week, and which is fuller and more perfect in its provisions. The postponement gives the citizens in every portion of the State time for conference with their representatives, and will result in more deliberate action.

HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The task of writing the history of Mr. LINCOLN's administration was some time since confided to Mr. RAYMOND, of the New York *Times*. Its early publication is announced.

Military Movements.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, gives the following description of it while in wait for the order to move from Gen. Grant:

Emerging from the shadow of winter, the soldiers who people these encampments linger awhile under the rains of April before marching forth anew. The life in quarters that they are to leave is now as natural as the old routine of peace. This work of war has become lifework to thousands in these tents. These camps that whiten the slopes between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan are the only villages along whose streets their feet shall wander who are marked for death before the summer closes. The brave soldiers of the Army of the Potomac have learned not to let the thought of how or when the war shall end overwhelm that of how they shall best dispose of themselves, in all things consistent with military duty, while it lasts. The camp is home to them; the brilliant cities, and quiet hamlets, and farms on which the labor of sturdy hands is missed in spring, are of the past. Side by side with the stern unyielding spirit which the men show in battle, has been bred a sober, practical philosophy, that scorns the neglect of minor details prevalent in the early stages of the war. Every tent is a household, with what a soldier uses in it kept as carefully as if some command might not tomorrow banish its occupants forever. The veteran does up his washing with the matronly air of a housewife; you may see him on almost any clear day industriously scrubbing his well-worn shirt or pants in the streams that wander through these valleys. He mends his garments at evening, humming an old tune; he plays at quoits in the sunset on the hard trodden ground before his door, as he used to by the blacksmith-shop at home; he listens to the hoarse song of a comrade with the same sedate smile of approbation that accompanied his good wife's ballad in the cottage, at whose gate he shall never lounge with neighbor this or that again. And in the early darkness, before the lights are out, and while the camp is faintly turbulent with many voices, who knows what the veteran thinks, sitting with his head adroop, the fire in his pipe half out, his rough hands nervously twitching between his knees, while from over the hill behind him float the notes that a distant band is playing—the song of "Bonny Doon."

Yet not memory nor hardship can swerve the heart of a single soldier in the army from the work to come—a work for which the American soldier will ever be an unshrinking martyr. Gen. Grant, when he leads the Army of the Potomac to battle, will see such fighting as he has not seen in the West, brave and true though the western soldier is.

A dispatch dated Nashville, the 15th, states that the columns of the Rebel Memphis *Appeal* show that Johnston is building up a large army and that most all of Bishop Polk's fifteen thousand have returned, and that portions of Beauregard's army have arrived and many raw Georgia State troops. It is not known what the intentions of the rebels are at present. It is believed that Johnston will endeavor to disalodge us, if possible, in attempts to take Richmond. The bulk of the rebel army has been moved up to Tunnel Hill, but no skirmishing of importance transpires.

The rebels have been receiving reinforcements for several days on the Rapidan. It is known that at least three brigades have come up from other points, and were put on duty in front at once.

The balloons so much prized by McClellan for making war, have been ordered to be sold by Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant has returned to the army. The late storm has been followed by two days beautiful weather, during which the roads have dried rapidly. Changes and reassignments of division and brigade commanders are still being made. Brigadier General Talbot, who formerly commanded the New Jersey brigade, First division, Sixth corps, but who now commands a division of cavalry under Sherman, has just had General Custar appointed as brigade commander in this division.

It is reported that General Kilpatrick, now commanding a division of cavalry, will either have a brigade, or will be assigned to duty near Washington. Other changes are in embryo. General Sedgwick has returned to the army from Washington. It is his first absence from the army since he was wounded at Antietam.

Several deserters belonging to a New England regiment escaped during the recent storm. The army is constantly reinforced by the arrival of veterans and parts of regiments.

Homes for the Honest Poor.

What a New York journal remarks concerning the authorities of that city, may in a qualified sense, be affirmed of the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In the better days of New York, the people were accustomed to speak of the municipal authorities as the City Fathers, because they were supposed to cherish a paternal tenderness of regard for the people whom they served. The title has fallen into disuse. It is an obsolete term, or one of ridicule and irony as applied to existing rulers. Will the day ever come when we can again employ it as a truly descriptive term? Are we ever destined to enjoy a wise, honest and watchful parental rule in this city, which will develop its resources, increase its attractions, and give health, comfort, protection and prosperity to all its vast population?

Our city government ought to take a deeper interest in the condition of the poorer classes. This could be done by a wise and watchful regulation of tenement-houses, compelling the builders or owners to provide superior dwellings, better lighted and ventilated, more comfortable and wholesome. A man's character and that of his family is wonderfully influenced by the kind of home he lives in. Put him into a filthy cellar or a narrow garret, where there can be no cleanliness, no order or comfort, and he is almost compelled to become squalid and brutal. His ambition and that of his wife, to appear respectable, are destroyed, and they soon are content to live like mere cattle. They are never the people they would be if they had a good home. The health and lives also of such families are greatly impaired by the close, filthy quarters they occupy, and thousands are sacrificed yearly from this cause.

How can it be otherwise in the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode in the contracted alleys, the underground, murky and pestilential cellars, the dingy home with its hundreds of occupant, where each family cooks, eats and sleeps in the same room, without light or ventilation, surrounded by filth and atmosphere foul, fetid and deadly? One-half of our population live in tenement-houses, and 22,095 live in cellars. How can these people be cheerful, healthy or comfortable? How can they exercise their powers for good, or enjoy a substantial happiness?

It should be one of the aims of our city government to take in hand this whole subject, and see that every family in the island has, at least, a wholesome place to live in. It is not enough to half-sweep the streets once a month. Public health, decency and good order all require a more thorough and effectual supervision. Houses ought to be inspected as well as vegetables and meats. Near Paris model cottages have been erected, each of which accommodates four families, with four rooms each, at $30 a year rent, or $2 50 a month. This is what care can do, and might do in New York, if the Old City Fathers instead of Rings and rogues. This is what we yet hope to see done, when the people make up their minds to have honest and capable authorities.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—Touching the proceedings of the disaffected in Ireland which occasionally disturb the equanimity of the British public, the Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of March 25th, gives the following scrap, having a slight flavor of rebellion:

Rody Kirkham of Mullinahone, arrested a few days ago by the constabulary at a public house, was brought up on the 24th before the magistrates at Carrick-on-Suir, when certain documents of a treasonable character were found on his person, among which were six copies printed on cards of the following oath:

"In presence of Almighty God, I——solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established; that I shall take up arms at a moment's warning to defend its honor and integrity, and in all things serve it faithfully; that I shall yield implicit (sic) obedience to the commands of my superior officers. Finally, I take this oath in the spirit of a soldier of liberty. So help me God."

These cards were produced in court, along with other papers, including doggerel verses. Some witnesses were examined, and the admission of the prisoner that the cards and papers were his, but that he found them on the road, was also read by the resident magistrate. The magistrates fully committed the prisoner for trial, stating that this was the course the Solicitor-General advised to be pursued.

INCREASED PAY AND RATIONS OF SOLDIERS.—Senator WILSON has introduced a bill (which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs) providing that the army ration shall hereafter be the same as provided by law and regulations of 1st July, 1861; provided that the ration of pepper, prescribed in the eleventh section of the act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, &c., approved March 3, 1863, shall continue to be furnished as heretofore. During the continuance of the present war, there shall be added to the pay of all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army, whether regulars or volunteers, or militia in actual service, a sum equivalent to the reduction as hereinbefore provided, and the cost of transporting the same, which sum is hereby declared to be two dollars per month. Nothing in the act shall be interpreted to alter the commutation value of rations as now existing.

PETROLEUM AS A MOTOR.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered one war vessel to be prepared for the purpose of testing the experiment of substituting petroleum oil for coal. A commission appointed by the Secretary some months since, to examine this subject thoroughly, have so far become satisfied that oil can be used for fuel, at less than half the expense of coal, that they have recommended the Secretary to have the experiment made for sea navigation. Should the result be favorable for the use of oil, it may reduce the consumption of coal to a point that will make it cheaper to the consumer than it has ever before been known in the United States. In Rhode Island oil has been substituted for coal in one of the largest manufacturing establishments, and at less than half the cost of coal. Many of the large mills are intending to alter, so as to make steam by oil instead of coal. As this now appears, no one can foresee to what extent the consumption of coal will be reduced, or how low the price may go.

General Intelligence.

A Belgian newspaper states, as the result of recent experiments, that music has a decided effect on petroleum oil lamps. It asserts that they are at once extinguished by a certain note sounded on a brass instrument. "During a quatour," it says, "three or four lamps placed in different parts of the room went out simultaneously, and M. Duhem, Professor at the Brussels Conservatoire of Music, extinguished eight lamps successively by the sound of a trumpet."

An elevator is soon to be erected at Milwaukee, which will eclipse in size and capacity any grain warehouse in the world. Its length is to be 280 feet, width 88 feet, height 132 feet, height to lower eaves 79 feet. It will contain 112 bins, capable of holding 11,000 bushels each, without heaping, making the whole capacity of the warehouse 1,300,000 bushels, in round numbers. In the winter this would be increased to a million and a half by filling the bins as they are filled in other warehouses. This warehouse will be provided with nine receiving and five shipping elevators capable of taking in 45,000 bushels and giving out 25,000 bushels per hour.

The Worcester [Mass.] *Spy* says, Mr. John P. Jordan, of that city, died on the 30th ult., under unusual circumstances. He was at work repairing a pump, and accidently placed his knee on a strip of leather in which were two or three coppered nails, making a considerable wound. He took ordinary measures to heal the wound, but after about a week the limb commenced to swell, and after two weeks suffering, mortification took place, and he died from the injury.

The great feature of the Fair in New York on Thursday was the anction sale of the famous nag, "Lady Woodruff," presented to the Sanitary Commission by Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*. The animal was knocked down to a Williamsburg gentleman, for $1,800, who immediately resold it afterwards for $2,000 to Mr. James Irving. The Committee have resolved to keep the Fair open till the 23d.

The Newburyport *Herald* says that long continuance of the easterly winds has set old ocean in tremendous excitement. Furiously are the waves beating upon the rocks and sands of our coast, and the multitudes are visiting the shore to view the sublime spectacle. On Monday many thousands of men, women, and children in this county were in carsand carriages heading toward Plum Island, Camp Ann, Swampscott, and Nahant, to see and hear the sea in its fury. At Plum Island the waves have tossed the sands in their rage, making fearful inroads upon the land. Some of the high bluffs have been cut in for rods.

It is a noticeable fact, that while this Government has a commission at work, examining into the cultivation of flax and the improved methods of spinning it, the British Ministers are being petitioned to aid in promoting the growth of flax in Ireland. In the county of Ulster, the cultivation and preparation of flax has been handed down from generation to generation, but in Munster, where the cultivation is being commenced, the farmers are ignorant of the proper manner in which it should be grown. It is consequently proposed that Government appropriate five thousand pounds for the employment of fifty properly trained and experienced Ulster flax growers, to instruct the Munster farmers how to cultivate and prepare the crop, as to render it remunerative.

Members of Congress are now distributing large quantities of sorghum seed, which was obtained by the Department of Agriculture from Prussia, and is apparently a pure, excellent article. Some specimens of sorghum seed have also been obtained from China, and orders have been sent there for a large supply. Sorghum (or the Chinese cane) is not as well adapted for sugar-making as Imphee, (or the African cane,) but it makes more and better syrup, which after all is the best use that can be made of cane-crops in northern latitudes. For sugar-making, even the earliest varieties of Imphee do not always attain perfect maturity north of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude.

The following figures will aid speculators in Presidential candidates to cast up accounts: In 1860 the white male population of the States now represented in Congress was 10,736,926, not including West Virginia. In 1856 the vote for President in these States was, for Fremont, 1,342,164; Buchanan, 1,270,472; Fillmore, 564,347; total, 3,277,983. In 1860, for Lincoln, 1,886,452; Douglas, 1,214,173; Breckinridge, 413,260; Bell, 244,772; total, 3,738,597. The elections held in several States in 1863 indicate a reduction of about 300,000 from the vote of 1860. The acts passed in these States, enabling soldiers to vote, will make the reduction much less.

Military matters are represented to be very active in Indiana. Large numbers of recruits leave for the front daily. Governors Brough, Yates and Morton were in consultation with General Heintzelman on the 15th. A colored regiment leaves on Monday to report to Burnside, at Annapolis. The new Indiana regiments are being rapidly organized for the field. It is thought that General Mansfield will be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in place of General Kimball, declined.

Dr. Kirkbridge, in his report of the insane asylum, of Pennsylvania, notes the enormous increase of female patients whose insanity is caused by the loss of relatives in war.

State advices from Newbern, N. C., state that the rebels have appeared in large numbers on the Chowan river, probably for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

Confederate conscription is suspended in the First Congressional district of North Carolina, and an amnesty is offered to all North Carolinians who are or have been in the rebel service.

The steamer Baker arrived at St. Louis on the 16th inst., from Paducah, and reports that at 3 o'clock p. m., the rebels eight hundred strong appeared before that place, and sent in a flag of truce again, and demanded the surrender of the Fort. Col. Mitchell, with the Fifty-fourth Illinois and other troops, were marching out of the Fort to meet the enemy as the Baker left, but no fighting had taken place.

A statement was recently made in the rebel House of Representatives, giving the numbers of troops supplied to the army by the respective States since the war began, as follows:

Alabama has furnished 40,000 men; Florida, 4,000; Georgia, 54,000; Louisiana, 36,000; Mississippi, 40,000; North Carolina, 25,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Texas, 29,000; Tennessee, 34,000; Virginia, 105,000; Arkansas, 25,000; Kentucky, 20,000; Maryland, 20,000; Missouri, 35,000; total, 501,000.

A Chattanooga correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers describes how the rebels kept warm on the top of Lookout Mountain: "We found several points on the slope where boulders and flat stones had been so laid as to form a bed, holl wed slightly in the middle. Sometimes the stones were laid in an excavation deep enough to shelter from the winds. The width of the beds was the length of a man. They were long enough to receive fifteen or twenty persons. In these paved or bouldered couches huge fires were built. The wood consumed, the coals and ashes were raked out, and on the warm stony bed the shivering soldiers disposed themselves to sleep.

Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, has completed the purchase of Gibralter Island, at the mouth of Put-in-Bay, for $3,000. He contemplates erecting a commodious building for summer resort—the same to have a tower and lookout, which will command one of the grandest and most lovely views of lake and island scenery on the Western Continent. If Gibraltar Island is to be held as private property, there is no one to whom it should rather fall than to Mr. Cooke.

We understand that the "Western Union" and "Atlantic and Ohio" Telegraph Companies have been consolidated, the details of which will be given to stockholders by circular in a few days. This consolidation is to date from the 1st of April.

DIED:

McKEE—At Catlett Station, on Monday, 11th inst., Capt. SAMUEL A. McKEE, of the 2d Infantry, U. S. A., aged twenty-two years, son of Samuel McKee, of South Pittsburgh.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clolk, p. m.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
ap8:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND AND PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them—with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1st proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c. will be given after May 1st, aforesaid.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.

WM A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
ap8:td Committee.

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" Sickles;
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Anvils, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c.;
Hand Saws, Planes, Chisels, Augers, &c.
mh15:2m

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
feb4:2m JOS. R. HUGHES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Additional Local on First Page.]

The New Castle and Franklin Railroad

One of the most important of the different projected railways in which Pittsburgh is directly interested is the line to be established between New Castle and Franklin, by means of which our merchants and citizens generally will have direct communication with the Oil region. The proposed route is thirty miles shorter than by the Shenango valley, fifty shorter than by the Allegheny, and will cost less to construct the road than either of the others in proportion to the distance. The Mercer *Whig* truly says that it will develop the mineral, manufacturing and agricultural resources of the eastern portions of Lawrence and Mercer counties. It will become an important tributary to the great Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads. The immense shipments of oil for the East and Southwest will, by means of this and its connecting roads, find a direct and ready outlet. An immense trade will be opened up and maintained between the Oil country and Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh will supply it with all its manufactures of iron, provisions, and merchandize. The effort heretofore vigorously made, persisted in, to divert the trade of this increasing oil production to New York, will be checked and it will be obliged to take its natural course to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The people of Western Pennsylvania are greatly interested in the success of this undertaking, and, while we do not desire to discourage the fostering of similar enterprises looking to the same beneficial results, we would ask their attention to the claims of the New Castle and Franklin Railway.

Frightful Leap.

A man named John Connors, on Saturday afternoon about one o'clock, jumped from a third story window of the Girard House, and received such injuries as will cause his death. Connors was picked up by the patrol last Thursday night in a state of intoxication, and taken to the Girard House for quarters. During the night he suffered considerably from *delirium tremens*, and Friday morning he received the attention of Dr. Levis, who examined him and found him suffering from excessive drinking. He received all the attention that circumstances would permit, and on Saturday morning he appeared to be very much improved. Between twelve and one o'clock he left his room and passed into another on the opposite side of the hall, from a window of which he jumped into the street, fracturing both knees, and receiving other serious, if not fatal, injuries. Connors, when taken up by the patrol, was dressed in soldier's uniform, and was supposed to belong to the service, but on inquiry, it was ascertained that he resided at Point Alley, in the First Ward. He also received a blow on the eye, but was not blind. Connors was living yesterday evening, but it was thought he could not survive the night.

Deserter Captured.—Officers Lowe and Ray were called on Saturday evening to quell a disturbance between some soldiers at the corner of Wood and Water streets. They arrested two of the party, one of whom turned out to be Wm. Hilliard, a deserter from Camp Reynolds. Martin belongs to the 63d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and has been arrested several times on suspicion of being a deserter, but always managed to get off on the plea of being only a "straggler." This time, however, he will have some difficulty in convincing the Provost Marshal of his innocence, as his pass to visit Pittsburgh, which was written on the 13th inst., has been changed to the 23d, and altered papers do not pass current with Col. Foster.

Throwing Stones.—The police yesterday arrested a lad for throwing stones on the streets. The Mayor says he is determined to put an end to the foolish and dangerous practice of throwing missiles on the public streets. Thus far, we believe, the boys have only been locked up for a few hours, and then let off with an admonition to cease the practice. This course, however, does not seem to have the desired effect, and the Mayor henceforth will adopt a different policy, so that boys had better take warning in time.

Accident to the 14th Cavalry.—On Tuesday last, a train of cars on the Northwestern Railroad ran off the track near Minister, West Virginia. Three cars were loaded with soldiers consisting in part of the 14th and 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, together with a few passengers. Several cars were smashed up, and although, fortunately, none were killed, yet many were crippled. Surgeons were speedily at the scene of the accident, and attended to the injuries of the wounded.

The Death of Capt. McKee.—Capt. S. A. McKee, of the 17th United States Infantry, whose killing we have noticed, had just procured leave of absence to visit his home, previous to his death. A report was brought in that guerrillas were near the picket line, and he accompanied a detachment of cavalry who were sent out to reconnoitre, when he was shot by a concealed bushwhacker. He was shot on the 11th, and died on the morning of the 12th of April.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Mayor Lowry, on Saturday, held to bail for trial, two men named Hobson and Scott, charged with receiving stolen goods. The accused keep a junk shop on the bank of the Allegheny river, below the Hand street bridge. A number of large iron nuts, used to fasten hog chains, were found in their possession, and were identified as the property of Mr. James Gracey, steamboat blacksmith.

Sale of Slaves in Morgantown.—On Monday last, two negroes, man and wife, were sold in Morgantown, on the public square, to liquidate a debt of A. C. Dorsey, deceased. The negro man, Stephen Trimble, was sold for $326, and Elizabeth, his wife, was bought by Mrs. Dorsey for $71. A great deal of interest was manifested on the occasion, as sales of this kind are getting to be of rare occurrence in West Virginia.

Filthy Squares.—East and North Commons, Allegheny city, are in a deplorable condition, and the streets surrounding them are very filthy. Montgomery avenue needs grading and paving, and is now nothing but an ash pile. The Councils of Allegheny have an admirable paving law, and should apply its provisions to the streets bounding its public squares. They owe it to themselves, that it be done immediately.

CITY NOTICES.

Grand Opening.—Frank Lutz will open his new saloon, Diamond Street Exchange, on Monday, 18th inst. The house has been thoroughly refitted upon the European style as introduced into New York, and the proprietor has procured at considerable expense the celebrated patent beer apparatus for forcing beer and ales from his cellars to the bar. He invites the public to call at 52 Diamond Street, between Wood and Smithfield.

"Edgeworth Seminary."—See advertisement.

WANTED.—A good MAN who understands running machinery in a Planing Mill, and can give good references. A liberal salary will be given. For further information apply at
ap18:2t cor. Marbury st. and Duquesne Way. ISAAC GULLETT'S.

LOST.—A DUE BILL for $840, dated Pitts. burgh, April 2d, 1864, payable to the order of E. BOLAND, and drawn by JAKE HILL. The finder of this note will please leave it at this office, as it is of no use to any person but the owner

MINING NEWS.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR MINING REGION.

[From the Lake Superior Miner, April 2d.]

PENN MINE.—We made a visit the past week especially to this mine and the Indiana, and found them both prospering well.

The Penn adit is in the rock on the course of the lode, about 150 feet, and exposes a wide course of mineral-bearing rock, most of which has copper, in fine and coarse pieces, distributed through it. The exact dip and course of this lode has not yet been determined, but it is supposed to correspond very nearly with those of the more southern lodes west. The existence of this and several other metaliferous courses on this property, some of which it embraces for three miles in extent, has given it a value in the stock market, now approximating its real merits. The Company has 1800 acres of land, all favorably situated on the range, and territory enough for a half dozen or more mines. These, with a basis such as the lode they are now developing, is a fund of wealth, the value of which is nearly as exhaustless as anything in nature can be.

Shafts should be immediately commenced on this lode to connect with the adit the coming summer. One commenced at the present end of the adit, with a party to sink and another to rise from the level, would connect before warm weather and thereby render ventilation good for the approaching season.

The largest piece of copper taken from the level was about one hundred pounds, but they have tons of good barrel work on the borrows; and much of what is not barrel work is good stamp stuff, and we predict the most favorable results from this immense lode when developed.

At the Indiana, discoveries and developments have been made the past winter that warrant the assertion that its future will be as bright in results as the past have been in anticipation. What was formerly supposed to be *the* vein of the property has now united with the main or south lode east of No. 1 shaft, and of their five shafts, Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north vein; Nos. 3 and 4 are west of them, on the south lode, and No. 5 shaft is east of No. 1 and also east of the junction. The first two shafts are sunk 60 feet under the second level, the adit being the first. This, at No. 1 shaft, is 240 feet below the surface.

The first discovery of the proximity of these veins was made in the early part of winter, in cutting a "sump" for catching surface water, at the second level, No. 1 shaft, where the lode was about 5 feet south from the foot wall of the vein. At No. 2 shaft on the vein, same level, it is a few feet further south, showing that the junction is more the result of a difference of course than of inclination, the direction of the main or south lode being about N. E. and S. W., and that of the vein 40° N. of E. The points where this junction was first met is 70 feet east of No. 1 shaft in the second level, where the lode is six to seven feet wide, consisting chiefly of chloritic and quartzose matter and coarse and fine copper. And this is the characteristics of the lode wherever it has been opened, strong and healthy, with every evidence of paying results when opened. Several holes to take down a portion of the lode at the bottom of No. 1 shaft last week, failed, the drills meeting with copper at every point.

Such cheering evidences of value in depth are certainly calculated to inspire confidence in this property, independent of the lodes known to exist, and destined to be wrought at no distant day on the north bluff.

On surface, they have made a large amount of permanent improvements; including a comfortable Agent's house, Office, Storehouse, and several dwelling houses. Their new Hoisting Engine is a very neat, serviceable, portable machine, communicating with 1, 2, and 3 shafts, and will be extended to No. 5 when it shall have reached the first level. When the connexions now in progress are made, and the mine is supplied with a Stamp Mill and Rock Crusher, we shall be disappointed if the Indiana does not move steadily up from a self-sustaining to a dividend-paying mine.

Brief calls at the Bohemian, Aztec and Hilton, showed that their lodes are affording the usual quantity of mineral. The Aztec is turning out some immense copper rock in great blocks two or three feet square, and tied together with copper. There is not much improvement in the Hilton vein since our late visit, and though it still bears the fruits, apparently, of a paying lode, yet it is not, in our opinion, the best thing they have.

If the Directory will authorize Capt. Wills to go to a point near the old openings, south of the west bluff, where he opened the conglomerate belt last fall and measure 300 feet north, and then costine, he will probably open the Evergreen Bluff lode, which is doubtless the richest course they have on the property.

In our judgment, no mine on that range, from the Caledonia to the Great Western, should allow another summer to pass without diligent search being made for its locality. The position of that great metaliferous course will be determined, where the depth of soil is not too great, by first opening the conglomerate belt south of it at the Evergeen Bluff, Ridge and Adventure, and measuring north 300 feet for the lode.

SILVER LEAD AND GOLD LAND ENTRIES.—Two of our citizens, Messrs. A. Meads and Frank Austin, who left here last week for the gold and silver-lead district to make entries, returned this week, having entered several sections each. The former entered in the name of Mr. P. L. Phelan the W. ½ of Sec. 22; E. ½ and N. W. ¼ of 19; N. ½ of 33, and N. E. ¼ of 28, T. 52, R. 20. The latter, in the name of Capt. Wm. Harris, entered Secs. 20, 21, 28, and the N. W. ¼ of 28, in the same town and range, and all in the heart of the district.

We learn that this stock, interest perhaps would be better, as the Companies are not yet organized, has advanced to treble its original cost. We have seen specimens taken from veins in this district open last fall, and compared them with others from the silver and gold bearing rocks of Pike's Peak, and the resemblance is very striking. The same Granite Range is known to exist South and Southwest of us, and it will resound with the explorer's pick as soon as the snow is gone.

Josiah Hails, of the North-Western Mine, gives the following account of Fire Damp in that Mine:

"A somewhat dangerous phenomena in the shape of an explosion recently occurred in our mine, which, though fortunately resulting in no serious injury, might in another similar case prove more disastrous; hence I take the liberty of bringing it before your readers. Tuesday morning, the fifteenth, having the water nearly pumped from the thirty fathoms level of the Gilfillan mine, and being anxious to make an early examination of the level, I went down accompanied by a miner, and finding no obstacles to our advance, but about one and a half feet of water in the level, near the No. 4 shaft, determined to pass in. I went some 30 feet north of the shaft and saw a stull in the back—as soon as we arrived within a few feet of the top of the stope, which by the way are not stoped to the shaft on either side, a sudden explosion occurred, accompanied by a sharp report, which threw me down from the stull and out through the level some 30 feet, near the shaft, and the miner who was behind me was thrown on his back down the level. Both of us were burnt, though not severely. On the evening of the same day another of our miners had occasion to pass through the stope south of the same shaft, in the level, and met with a similar accident, and were burned more seriously.

Within the limits of my own experience, and indeed that of all my mining neighbors who have expressed themselves, this is an unusual if not hitherto unknown occurrence in Lake Superior copper mines, and must have originated, I suppose, from a collection of the so called fire damp, or carburette hydrogen, generated like marsh grass from the slight decay of the timbers of the stulls and shaft under water: but whatever be its origin, the *fact* of the accumulation of a dangerous explosive gas, has, with us, been painfully demonstrated, and is a fact that should be borne in mind by others who have in charge the work of re-opening an old mine.

Very truly yours,
JOSIAH HAILS.

Foreign Gossip.

One of the vessels built at Bordeaux by M. Arman Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, for the Confederate Government, was launched on Thursday last, and shows herself on the water to be a most beautiful specimen of naval architecture. An English vessel is lying in the same port with all the necessary equipments on board for the new vessel, the articles having been put on board the English vessel at Havre. The new vessel will not be ready to sail yet for some weeks, and she is audaciously announced in advertisements as being "up" for Shanghai. M. Arman, however, has been notified by the French Government that none of the vessels he is building shall pass from his into the Confederate hands, or, in a general way, that no trouble shall come to the government from these vessels. It is on this promise of M. Arman that the French and American governments rely, and on which permission is granted for the continuance of the work on them. The two iron clads will not be ready for launching yet for three months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consorts into the water. It is feared that by some indirect means these vessels may finally pass into Confederate hands.

The French Government, finding that there was an intention on the part of the Confederates to run the *Rappahannock* out of the port of Calais and to go to sea, as they did at Sheerness, with French leave, have inclosed the vessel in a dock, and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

It was admitted in a recent debate in the House of Commons that during the last ten years Ireland has lost two and a-half millions of its population, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand per annum,

More than two millions of hundred weights of various descriptions of soda were exported from Great Britain the last year, being of the value of four and a-half millions of dollars and upwards. Nine-tenths of the exports were to the United States.

Bull Creek Oil Region.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

A friend who visited, last week, the Horse Neck Oil Region, commonly known by the name of Bull Creek Oil Region, and situated in Pleasants county, West Virginia, twenty miles north-east of Parkersburg, and five miles from the Ohio river, on a branch of Bull Creek, informs us that the excitement about the great Gilfillan flowing well increases daily, and hundreds of persons are visiting it. The company owning the well, are erecting three large wooden cisterns, capable of holding 1,200 barrels each. The pipe conducting the oil from the well is so plugged as to leave an orifice of a half inch for the oil to flow out. On Wednesday last, this half inch stream was turned into cistern number one, and in three days and nights it was filled brimming full. Surrounding the well are a number of pits with an aggregate area of an acre now filled with oil to the depth of five feet. A quantity of oil upon tapping the oil stream, flowed off into Horse Neck Run and was lost, and these pits were then dug for saving a portion of the flowing flood of oil, which could not by any means be entirely restrained. Experienced oil men assert that if the well was permitted to flow to its full capacity its yield would be from twelve to fifteen hundred barrels a day.

We have also learned from an interested party, that one-half of the Gilfillan flowing well has been sold to a company of eastern capitalists for ninety thousand dollars.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

HALF THE CITY DESERTED.

A Majority of Its Citizens for the Union.

The following letter, says the Philadelphia *Press*, from a respectable citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, a Union man, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives a faithful account of the city, as it was February 22, 1864. The statements can be depended upon as accurate and impartial:

"A great change has come over the city since you left. The population is almost entirely above Wentworth street—hardly a soul below Market street. The Postoffice is at the corner of King and Ann streets; the bank at the end of Cannon street; the military headquarters in John street, and above that point. The lower part of the town is given over to Gillmore's shells. [Below Wentworth street are fourteen parallel streets, including the most valuable of the public buildings, stores and private houses. Cannon street is almost suburban. The deserted portion of the city, from which the bombardment has driven the few inhabitants who remain, occupies about three square miles—*Ed. The Press.*] Probably over five hundred houses have been struck in that part of the town. Your old room in the upper story had a shell explode in it.

"The prices of living are, in our currency, enormous. Hotels charge from $12 to $20 a day, and the cheapest boarding-house is $6 a day. A private mess rates it costs me about $600 a month. Beef is selling at $3 a pound; sugar (poor brown) at $4 50 a pound; corn whiskey, $60 to $75 a gallon; oak wood at $56 a cord. You can, therefore, imagine the pleasures of housekeeping at these rates. A barrel of salmon from Wilmington cost me $405, and I bought a box of herring, which used to cost seventy-five cents, to-day for twenty-five dollars.

"——— has lain in a hiding place for some months to avoid conscription. He does not dare to do even as the owls—go out of nights. Once he was the victim of misplaced confidence; he went to Wilmington to try and get a chance *out*; he was nabbed, enrolled, and only escaped by jumping from the cars and taking to the woods. Finally, after enduring incredible hardships, and walking seventy-five miles in thirty-three hours, he got back to a place of hiding in Wilmington, whence he returned here, and is now *perdu*, where only intimate friends can find him."

"Deserters throng the woods and swamps all over the country; the rebels hunt them as they do negroes, with dogs. ——says he saw twenty-two brought in the other day, tied two and two, who had been caught by hounds. Two others were shot in attempting to escape.

"Our condition is as bad as it can be, though curses loud and deep are uttered against the government by many men who were secessionists. There is a very large sprinkling of Union men here. It is quite doubtful if there is not a majority in Charleston who are for the Union. The town is very much changed. Scarcely anybody believes that slavery can live much longer. The thing is about up. If the federalists make the spring campaign what it ought to be the people will cry 'enough.'"

"Congress has just passed a law compelling the funding of Confederate notes in four per cent. bonds, before April 1, on penalty of paying a tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the notes after that date, and if they are not funded by January 1, 1865, they are to be taxed one hundred per cent. This is repudiation with a vengeance. Then a tax of five per cent. on every thing adds to the delights of our situation."

CHAS. R. SUPER,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUTIST,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,
OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES,
and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued
ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,
and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of
Manchester, South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne, Monongahela,
Lawrenceville, Sligo,
East Birmingham, West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham, Sharpsburg,
AND THE VILLAGES OF
East Liberty, Mt. Washington,
Oakland, Temperanceville.
PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of
Peebles, Reserve,
St. Clair, Chartiers,
McClure, &c., &c.,
Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,
rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to which and that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
mh30 Publisher.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN
RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April.

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Financial Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 17th.

Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.
ap13 eod6t.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works." Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja28:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to
J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of
JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of
mh31 R. H. KING.

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap4 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the Cherry Hotel, private entrance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is cureable.
ap4:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY,
164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers.
mh22

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street.
dec10

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
35 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by
mh31 J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.
E. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting
and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se30:1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 241 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

AGENTS! Look to your interest!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retail for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT,
de23:1yw] No. 70 Chatham Square N. York.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass, in store and for sale low by
ja28 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success with which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p.m., and up to 10 p.m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and Interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 MARKET streets. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly.
no18:6m	

COTTON FACTORIES.
KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.
M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR HARRISBURG. sep19

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.
Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,
No. 27 FIFTH ST.,
Three doors below Bank Block.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
fe27:daw Western Agents.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,
AGENT FOR
PLANER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se3:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,
(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,
No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.
mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP
do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!
In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost, twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

JOHN MO

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.		50	59½
Mechanics' Bank		50	69½
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	68½
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	51
Monongahela Bridge			27½
Birmingham Gas Co			31½
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	59½
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Long. Insurance Co		32	33½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	14½
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¼
do interest bearing			13½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	47½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	27¾
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	25¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	25¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co			80½
Mass Mining Co	$	—	8
North western Mining Co	$	7 05	15
Great Western "		1 00	8½
Dacotan "			8½
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	100
National "		5 00	35
North Cliff "		2 50	8½
Bay State "		1 25	25¾
Central "		4 35	71
Isle Royal "		16 10	28
Minnesota "		3 50	82
Aztec "			9
Flint Steel "			17¾

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	81
Pittsburgh " 5s		77
Pitts. Municipal 6s		95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds		99
Allegheny City 6's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		

MONDAY, APRIL, 18.

The storm of excitement which the gold gamblers create last week in New York has subsided, and the precious commodity is again on the decline. With its fall every article that has been stimulated in price declines. Flour fell 40 cents on the barrel in the New York market on Saturday—the advance being merely the work of speculators. One of our New York exchanges of Saturday, says:

Money was uncommonly easy to-day, and the amount offered was considerably in excess of the demand. We heard of instances where borrowers refused offers to lend at 6% per cent., and it was stated that a number of capitalists had concluded to accept six. There are numerous rumors in Wall street in regard to the future action of Secretary Chase, during his stay in this city, relative to money matters. We have the best authority for stating that he will do nothing to disturb the present ease and quiet of the market, and consequently all apprehension in relation thereto can be set aside. But other fears have arisen, one of which is that the banks have decided to call in their loans and to commence the work of contraction. This we consider equally unworthy of a moment's consideration. There is a rivalry existing—which may be called almost a war—between the old State institutions and the new national banks, which will prevent any movement of the kind anticipated on the part of the managers of the New York Clearing House. There is sufficient capital among the new banks to counteract any bad effect that the action of the old ones could produce, and, knowing this, the latter will not deliberately inaugurate a movement which is calculated to depress the market. In further proof of what we have stated, the president of one of the leading State banks gave it as his opinion to-day that money would be more plenty and the market bteer supplied during the next two weeks than ever before.

Many surmises have been made as to the intentions of the Treasury in reference to the rate of interest to be charged, but it is denied in official circles that there is the slightest danger of any change being made in the rate of interest, and that the $200,000,000 will be taken before the close of the present fiscal year.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent the depreciation of the currency, aims a death-blow at the circulation of all bank notes except Treasury notes or national bank issues. The success of this measure is not doubtful. Extreme measures for extreme times is the order of the day. As the bill is short we give the main features:

1. That every person or every bank, association or corporation issuing notes, bills, or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless thereto authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills or other obligations so issued by said person, bank, association or corporation, and shall on the first Monday of each and every month make and deliver to the assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or elsewhere in possession or on deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the commissioner of interal revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the collector of the district in which said bank, association or corporation is located; and shall within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month pay to such collector said duty of one-fourth on the amount so returned; and for any neglect to render or make such return or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association or corporation shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall, in default of proper return, be estimated by the assessor upon the best information he can obtain, and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2. That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association or corporation, to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

—Mining Stocks in New York on Saturday, were generally neglected, and a large amount of second installments upon the recent schemes made payable about the 2d of May, is in a fair way of being forfeited, upon the principle that the first loss upon such concerns is the best saving of money.

—At Boston, on Saturday, Copper stocks were quiet. Central, 73; Franklin, 50½; Hancock, 12½; Huron, 49½; Isle Royal, 29½; Pewabic, 64½; Rockland, 16; Superior, 11.

—DRY GOODS IMPORTS, NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statemont of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending April 15, and since January 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week			
Ent'd at the port	$1,222,204	$1,133,100	$1,100,047
Thrown on mark't	1,452,944	956,071	1,300,242
Since Jan. 1.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ent'd at the port	$16,557,064	$21,586,343	$32,614,586
Thrown on mk't	18,703,946	18,890,579	24,315,196

—DANGEROUS ADVERTISING.—The *Scientific American* knows a man who does the principal part of his advertising by writing his name and business on the back of bank bills. Perhaps he is not aware that in case those banks whose notes he thus indorses were to break, he could be held responsible for the face of the note. Courts have so decided in similar cases.

—The First National Bank of New York has received its circulating notes of $20 and $50—the first specimens of these plates which have appeared. The engraving reflects the highest credit upon the American Bank Note Company. The legends upon both notes are the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury, and his good taste on the subject will scarcely be disputed. On the face of the $20 note is a vignette of Liberty and Loyalty on the right; on the left, the battle of Lexington; on the reverse or back, a vignette of the Baptism of Pocahontas. The $50 note is illustrated on the right by the Genius of Victory; on the left, by Washington Crossing the Delaware; and on the reverse, by a vignette of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims.

—The 10-40 five per cent. Government Loan, principal and interest payable in gold, is daily gaining ground. Investors perceive that it is cheaper at par than the 5-20 loan at the present market value, considering that the latter is payable at the discretion of the Secretary after three years from the 1st of May. As a permanent investment, it is evident that the new loan must rapidly become the most popular of any now offered.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "The demand upon the jobbers, excepting those in the near trade, has been moderate. The major part of western dealers are supplied, or have ordered for present wants, and are not disposed to buy on speculation. The State and near trade are buying liberally. The opinion that has prevailed among buyers that prices would be materially modified before the close of the season seems to be changed, and we hear nothing of lower rates. The dissatisfaction at present amongst the journeymen shoemakers on army work greatly facilitates the production in the regular trade. The Quartermaster last week awarded about 78,000 pairs of cavalry boots, at prices ranging from $3 50@4 75 for the larger sizes, averaging about $4 15 for the regular size. The journeymen shoemakers have struck for seventy cents a pair for welt-sewing bootees and eighty for cavalry boots. There are indications of a strike among the bottomers employed through the arsenal; they are now receiving sixty-five cents for bootees and seventy-five for boots.

New York Metal Market.

Copper—Refined Ingot is firmer and in fair demand; sales of 150,000 ℔ Lake at 44@45¼c, and 100,000 Baltimore at 43½@44½c, cash.

Iron—The market is quite excited and unsettled both for Scotch Pig and American, with small sales of the latter at $52 ℔ tun, cash, but most holders are firm at $53@55; an offer of $52 was made for a large lot of Scotch Pig and refused, holders demanding as high as $55 this morning when gold advanced to 180½, but the subsequent reaction in this has unsettled the market. Sales 600 tons Scotch Pig at $54 60, cash.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Monday, April 18, 1864. }

Business on Saturday was not very active. This, however, is a usual thing on the last day of the week. The weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions. We had steady rains during the larger portion of the day. The demand for the leading articles was moderate. Our rivers are in fine navigable order for all classes of boats. The packet Major Anderson arrived with a good trip. She returned to Cincinnati on Saturday evening. The Leni Leoti left for Louisville with all the freight she wanted. The Sallie List departed on Saturday night for Nashville. The Argonaut No. 2 had all the Saint Louis freight she could manage, and a fair number of people. The Starlight will be the next boat for St. Paul. She will leave this afternoon. The new steamer Kate Kearney will leave to-day for St. Louis. The Julia left for Zanesville with a medium trip. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing. She will return on Tuesday. The M. S. Mepham, packet, continues to be the great attraction at the landing. Quite a number of boats that were due will no doubt be found at the landing. On the Allegheny business was active—all in oil. The Advance, Cottage No. 2, and LeClair departed for Oil City. The Echo No. 3 and Urilda were the arrivals. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

LATH—The market was steady with a fair demand; sales of 20,000 M, delivered on the wharf at $3 50 per M.

HAY—The receipts on Saturday were not worth noticing; the sales made at the scales were at $40@43 per ton.

WHISKY—The market continues excited. Dealers have further advanced their figures. We quote nominally at $1 25@1 30

HOMINY—The demand was limited. We note small sales at $8 00.

MAPLE SUGAR—The receipts are beginning to increase. We note sales of 14 bbls at 17c per lb; other sales were made at the same.

FEED—There was a good demand for feed. Bran—sales of 5 tuns first hands at $1 35. Shorts—sales of 4 tuns, terms private. Seconds —sales of 14 tuns at $1 50@1 60. Middlings—sales of 10 tuns at $1 95@2 00.

FLOUR—The market on Saturday was firm, with a fair local demand. The present prices will not admit of exporting East, there being no margin left. Our reports from the East and West represent a declining market. Our own market we have no change to notice. Former prices were sustained, but no advance was asked for. The sales were all from store, as follows: 150 bbls Extra Family at $8@8 25; 100 do Extra at $6 50; 75 bbls Extra Family at $8@8 25; 300 bbls do at $8@8 25, and 40 bbls St. Louis at $9 from store.

APPLES.—The market at present exhibits quite a variety. Sales of 100 bbls at $3,25; 40 do very choice $4,50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand was fair and sales regular viz: 24 bbls of halves, 17½ per ℔; 120 bush quarters 14c ℔ ℔ for peaches. Sales 100 bush apples at 10@11c.

BUTTER.—The receipts were small, demand active. Sales of 5 bbl Roll at 43@45; 12 boxes do, 46@48c; 10 do, 45c.

POTATOES—The demand is improving. Sales of 300 bush at $1 10; 280 bbls at $3 per bbl; 250 bush sold at $1 08@1 10.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled. Current quotations were difficult to obtain. Barley and Rye—we heard of no sales. Corn—Sales of 600 bushels shelled at $1 27½; 1,400 bush do at $1 25; 1,000 do, terms withheld. Oats—Sales of 3 car loads, at depot, at 85c; 1,000 bushels, to arrive, at 84c.

COFFEE.—The market was unsettled; prices were high. We note sales of 21 sacks Rio at 47c; Sugar sales of 12 hhds Porto Rico 17c; 25 hhds Orleans 18@19c. Molasses sales 50 bbls, old crop, at 80@82c; 100 do new do at $1 05 per gal. Rice sales, 50 tierces, at 10¼@10¾c.

EGGS—The demand exceeds the supply. Sales 6 bbls at 20@22c.

FISH—The market was firm, and prices tend upwards. Sales of 10 bbls Mackerel large, No. 1, at $10; 20 bbls do at $6 75; 20 bbls No. 3 medium, at $10 50; 15 half bbls do at $5 50. Herring —Sales of 20 bbls lake, $6. White Fish—Sales 10 bbls at $8 50.

PIG METAL—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales of 250 tons Mahoning Valley at $39 per ton cash.

BACON—The market was firm with a good local demand; as prices were unchanged, we omit them in this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Monday, April 18, 1864. }

The market opened with a fair demand. All things taken into consideration, the sales were liberal. The weather during the after part of the day was very unfavorable for out-door transactions. The receipts on Saturday were 2,525 barrels. A number of boats are on their way down. The stock on hand at present is not large. As is always the case, some dealers are holding off. The principal business done was in Crude. The rates of bulk were 22½@23c; packages included, 29c. The sales were:

Crude—Sales in bulk, the barrels to be returned, 1,200 bbls at 23c; 500 bbls do at 22¾; 620 do at 22½; 1,250 do at 22c; 380 bbls, packages included, at 29c; 250 do at 29c; 300 do at 29c; 350 do at 29c. Some holders were asking 30c. We could learn of no sales above what we have quoted.

Benzole was in fair demand. Sales 100 bbls deodorized at 25c; 44 bbls do at 23c; 36 do at 24c.

Refined.—The market was very firm. Holders were not at all anxious to realize. The only sales that came under our notice were 100 bbls free 60c; 125 bbl 70@71. These rates were for standard brands up river oil and, was affirmed genuine *branded* oil. The last sale reported was at 47@48c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Echholz & Ober, 250 bbls; Waring, 401 do; W. Bagaley 161; Strickler & Baxter, 44; Ashunth, 25; B. S. Duncan, 233; Wrighter, 10; Fretz, 86; Brewer Burke & Co., 550; Richardson & Harley, 250; L. Harney, 348. Total, 2556 bbls.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 115 bbls refined for Philadelphia; W A Chapman, 261 bbls crude for New York; D Kirk, 25 bbls crude for New York; Lydey & Co, 50 bbls tar for New York.

Philadelphia Leather Market.

There has been an active demand for Sole and Slaughter, and the market has been kept bare under firm and steady prices. The past month has been exceedingly unfavorable to preparation of heavy leather for the market, and the receipts have latterly fallen off. The arrivals from the country yards, however, for the three months ending with the first of April, have been probably 20,000 sides larger than during the same one year ago. There has been less activity in lighter leathers. The market for Slaughter Sole has been steady and firm. Strictly prime lots, or selected light weights, readily command 50c; other descriptions and inferior stock range from 47 to 49c. The city yards are selling common run at 49@57c, net cash; over weights and cropped Leather at 52@55c. The market is nearly bare, but more liberal receipts are anticipated. The stock of Spanish Sole offering finds ready buyers at 44@45c for strictly prime, and 40@43 for interior. The middle and heavy weights are not plenty.

Boston Wool Sales.

WOOL.—At New York about all the irregular or cheap lots have been picked up, and prices are fully 3@5c above those at the close of March. The upward tendency of gold and exchange, with the uncertainty of the tariff question, renders the market very sensitive, particularly for foreign, and many importers refuse to sell, except at such extreme prices as will be sure to cover any increase of duties that may be imposed. Meanwhile, purchasers have fallen back on domestic, which has been offered on better terms, relatively, than foreign could be had. Sales 175,000 domestic 72½@80c for low to choice fleece including 10,000 tub-washed within the range; 25,000 pulled, 74@78 for super to extra; 25000 California part 42@47; 220 bales Mestiza 37½@40; 257 Donskoi 47@52½; 70 do Tribezon (Mediterranean,) 31; 90 washed African 52½; 60 Rio Grande, to arrive, and 200 unwashed Syrian on private terms.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

SATURDAY, April 16.

Coffee—Supply of Rio confined to small lots in second hands, which sell slowly at 43@45c ℔ ℔, as to quality.

Molasses—Stocks light and demand slow. We quote, though nominal, Clayed Cuba, 70@75c; Muscovado, 82@85c; English Island, 75@85c, and Porto Rico, 85@95c.

Sugars—Sales unimportant. Prices very unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold. We quote:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining	$15 50@16 00
Cuba and E. I. common to good grocery	15 75@16 50
Cuba and E. I. common to prime grocery	16 75@18 75
Porto Rico common to good grocery	16 00@00 00
" prime to choice grocery	17 00@17 25
New Orleans fair to prime	00 00@00 00

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The market is rather quiet, and bids fair to remain so for some time to come. There is no overstock of goods, as manufacturers are working almost wholly on orders, except those who are making for the New England trade, which is now quite brisk. In army work there is little movement. The Quartermaster at Cincinnati called for 30,000 "negro shoes," bids for which were opened on Monday, 11th inst. Enough goods to fill this order are in the hands of dealers, and there is no additional call from other sources.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 10,248 cases.—*Reporter.*

Awards at Cincinnati.

Major Du Barry made the following awards of bids for commissary stores:

50,000	pounds Rice, Brown, Butler & Co	10.70c
25,000	" Hominy, Horner & Gaff	3.57c
25,000	" Hominy, L. and M. Stone	3.75c
300,000	" Beans, D. Harper & Sons	4.59c
20,000	" Candles, O. Huskins	23c
4,000	gallons Molasses, Brown & Butler	80c

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.

Flour—Excited and very irregular.

Wheat—Receipts, 26,000 bushels; opened excited and 3@5c higher, but closed dull and advanced 1@2c over last. Sales 250,000 bush at prices varying from $1 34@1 40 for No. 1 Spring. During the afternoon the market declined 2@3c. Very unsettled and fluctuating.

At the Newall House the market advanced to $1 28, but closed steady at $1 26½. During the day the total amount of sales reached 300,000 bush, the largest ever known.

Oats—Quiet at 66@68c. Barley advancing. Rye firm.

Boston Oil Market.

Petroleum, crude dull and 1c lower, but closed more buoyant and firm at 35@35½c, refined quiet, closing firm at 53@55, free advanced 1c with large sales for future delivery under Washington advices that a heavy tax would be placed upon it, closing buoyant at 65@65½ on spot, 35 gravity 43 cash.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALES, April 14.—443 barrels New Orleans Molasses (landing ex Vapor) sold at 93@97c cash; 1,239 sacks coarse salt (damaged) at $1 61; 60 hhds Cuba Molasses at 59@60½c; 4,420 ℔ English Copper at 45c.

Boston Metal Market.

Copper and yellow metal firm at 55 and 38c. Ingot in active demand, sales large at 1¼@1¼c advance, embracing 575,000 lbs lake, beginning at 42½ and closing at 44c; 25,000 Portage, 42; 250,000 Baltimore 40½@42, closing firm at the latter; 100,000 do for May 41½ f o b there. Higher prices now generally demanded for all kinds. Cut nails very firm at 6¼c; clinch 8@8½; horse 31@36 cash; copper nails 57, yellow metal nails and spikes 29, zinc nails 19, 6 ms. Lath nails very scarce, and sell in small lots at 8½c cash. Iron, a movement in Scotch has taken about 2,500 tons, including 500 for Philadelphia and Baltimore, clearing the market of floating parcels, and inducing much greater firmness, and a general advance in prices. The sales were chiefly Eglington and Blair at $48@50, cash, but considerable sales since at 52, 6 mos; for Blair 54, 6 mos, and even 55, casn, for Gartsherrie in lots, latter price now asked for the only considerable invoice of this brand in first hands—other lots also sold at 51@53, cash, and as gold has advanced, the market closes buoyantly, the stock again being reduced, and in few hands. American continues very firm, but is so scarce that there is nothing of moment doing. Sales also 200 tons sheet pig at $48 currency; 100 English 60 in gold and 100 scrap, to arrive (before the rise in gold) 72 50, cash. English refined bars held at 122@125, cash. Lead scarcely responds to the advance in gold, 11½@113c is the nominal range for foreign, without business; bar 14¼, sheet and pipe 15¼, cash. Steel, all kinds held higher, we quote English cast 24@29, spring 12@15. blister 15@20, German 12@19, cash, American, hammered 30@26, rolled 12@17 and spring 11@14, cash. Spelter, sales 25@30 tons Silesian and Lehigh at 12½c, cash. Tin, Straits quiet, but parcels sold at 50¼c; 5 tons English 47½, cash; Banco 54@54½. Plates tend upward, 5@600 boxes sold at $16 50 for I C charcoal and 400 I C coke $14 75, cash. Wire, 1,000 hds Nos 7 to 22 sold at 5 per cent off List price, less 5 per cent, cash. Zinc, jobbing at 15½@16c, cash.

New York Petroleum Market.

APRIL 15.

The reaction in the market to-day, however, can only be temporary, but so soon as the production of the wells finds its way to market, unless Congress in the meantime imposes a heavy tax, a more rapid reaction is anticipated by those even now who are forcing prices up. The sales are 1,900 bbls Crude on the spot at 41c; 500 do do at 40c, an inside price; 1,000 do Refined bonded at 56c, but this was the settlement of a contract, we believe, and it is doubtful if any Prime Oil could be bought short of 57c in the present peculiar state of the market; also 1,200 bbls Refined free at 65@66c, which prices are 2@3c below the market for Prime; 300 do Naphtha on the spot at 35c, and 300 do do, seller's option. May delivery at 37½c. And since the adjournment of Change, 500 bbls Crude Petroleum sold, deliverable in June, July or August, at 37½c, buyer's option; and 500 do Refined do, in bond, at 55½c, which are no guide to the market, and a call sale of 2,000 bbls, buyer's option, all June, at 37½c per gallon, the purchaser advancing $2 per barrel guarantee independent of the price.

Baltimore Metal Market.

The market for all descriptions of metal has been firmer, in sympathy with gold, and we advance our quotations to correspond with closing rates:

Iron—Sales reported of No. 1 Pig at $53@55; No. 2 do at $50@51; No. 3 do at $48@50. We quote prices of Baltimore Forge $72.60@75, Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, foundry, $60@68; other brands $50@60; No. 1 charcoal, $58@68; No. 2, $50@58; No. 3 do, $50@53; Scotch do from yard $53@55; Anthracite No. 1 $53@55; No. 2 do $50@51, and No. 3 do $49@50; American and English refined bars, $125; common do, $115; Swedes $145; Russia Sheets, 22@25c; do Juniata, 30@32c.

Nails—Cut 4d and upwards, $6.50; do 3d. $7.50; do 2d $8.50 ℔ 100 lbs; Wrought 6d and 12d 8c, bolt and ship spikes 9c, and bolt rivets 9c ℔ lb.

Copper—Sales of Lake Ingot have been made at 42½@43c. We quote Baltimore Ingot 41@41½c. American and English Copper Sheathing at 53@55c, Yellow Metal do at 58c, Copper Bolts and Nails at 53c, and Yellow Metal do at 38c.

Lead—Prices firm. We quote Bar at 15c, Sheet at 15¼c; Pig at 12c; Tin Plates at $16@16.50 for I C, and $18@20 for I X ℔ box.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

April 11, 1864.

Our market was better supplied with Beef Cattle to-day, the offerings at the scales footing up 600 head, against 450 head last Thursday. The demand was brisk, and the entire receipts changed hands at prices ranging from $5 25 to $8 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross, an improvement in the lower grades of ¼c ℔ lb. Through the week some 100 head of good cattle were sold at $8 00 to $8 25.

Hogs—The offerings of Hogs fell short of the demand, and prices ruled ½ to 1c ℔ lb higher—sales of ordinary to prime live hogs being made at $11 50 to $12 50 ℔ 100 lbs nett.

Sheep—No sheep were received at the scales. Fair to prime lots would command ready sale at 9¼@10c ℔ lb gross, an advance on last week's rates of 2@3c.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—There is a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, with further sales at 3000 tons Anthracite to note in lots, mostly No. 3, at $52@55, cash, which rates are now refused for future delivery, the makers generally being sold up and asking higher figures. The inquiry is mostly for Forge Iron. 150 tons Scotch Pig sold at $53, cash. Blooms and Boiler Plates are scarce and high, and Manufactured Iron in good demand; the mills generally being full of orders for some time to come. Nails have further advanced.

Lead is scarce and held above the views of buyers, with little or no stock here to operate in.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Prices of Fish Oils are steady, but there is very little doing. Linseed Oil is active and higher, with free sales at $1 60@1 62, cash. Lard Oil is firmer, and ranges from 1 15 to 1 25 for Winter, and 98c. to 1 10 for No. 2. A sale of city distilled Red Oil at 80c. The tendency for Petroleum is upward, and we advance our quotations 2@3c. per gallon. Sales of 6000 bbls, at 34@38c. for crude; 62@63c. for refined, in bond, and 62@63c. for free.

The receipts of Petroleum for the week were: Crude.....2700 bbls. Refined.....3010 bbls

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

Cotton—There has been more activity in the demand, but the want of supplies and high views of holders, most of whom are asking an advance of 3@4c., or have withdrawn their stocks for the present, limits operations, and there is very little doing in the movement. Sales comprise 300@400 bales, in small lots, at from 75 to 83c, cash, for ordinary to good middling quality, closing quiet at 81c for middlings.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's Warehouse were 20 hhds and 20 boxes as follows: 4 hhds Mason County Leaf and Lugs, viz: 1 at $6 50, 1 at 12, 1 at 13, 1 at 14 75. 16 hhds Kentucky Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 1 at $5, 1 at 6, 2 at 6 50, 1 at 7 50, 2 at 8, 1 at 8 50, 2 at 10, 2 at 13, 2 at 14 25, 1 at 15, 1 at 19. 20 boxes of Kentucky Leaf and Lugs at prices ranging from $13 50 to $16. Receipts moderate.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MAJOR ANDERSON—J D Young, 7 pkgs; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 10 hhds bacon; Graham & Thomas, 21 tcs hams, 10 hhds shoulders; Walt & Co, 5 tierces beef; J Schmidt, 21 bbls 8 casks liquor; Capt Brennan 2 bbls d beef; Brown & Co, 21 plates of steel; Beck, 31 sks rags; B F Wilson, 15 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 20 tcs hams, 500 bbls flour, 1000 bbls pork, 200 bbls whisky, 100 hhds tallow, 21 cases tobacco, 100 trcs lard, 35 hhds bacon, 100 tcs hams.

PER DAMSEL—A Gordon, 12 bars lead; G N Hoffstatt, 127 hides; G Wallack, 200 do; J B Lyon & Co, 85 bbls sand; McKee & Bro, 157 do; Jones & McNinick, 10 tons metal; S Ewart & Co, 15 bbls lard; Clarke & Co, 400 packages meat; Knox & Parker, 100 tierces hames; C L Caldwell, 15 hhds bacon; Cook, Pettit & Co, 8 hhds bacon; Guttendorf, 52 boxes extract coffee; N Kirkwould, 20 bdls chain rings; Spencer & McKay, 13 empty bbls; A D Miller, 204 do do.

Nashville.

PER OHIO VALLEY—Clarke & Co, 95 hhds tobacco, 30 bbls whiskey, 36 bbls flaxseed, 15 do peaches, 21 sacks do, 108 bbls flour; R T Kennedy & Bro, 417 sacks wheat; G W Hesslat, 100 dried hides; J Gardiner, 200 bbls flour; J Greer, 2 hhds tobacco; C Knapp, 75 tons metal; T B Young & Co, 12 bedstead; Lemon & Wire, 8 do; C T Klopffer, 12 do; owner, 3 bbls eggs; G B Jones & Son, 3 pkgs.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Osborn, 29 pkgs; Schomaker & Lang, 10 bbls flour; Steamer Damsel, 3 pkgs; Simpson & Knox, 185 sks corn; Bell & Co., 135 do; Jno. Herbert, 49 sks oats; Liggett & Co., 25 sks wh eat, Noble & Co., 20 do; Brown, 4 bbls; A. Martin, 51 bbls flour, 1 bx; Bierman & Bro. 3 bales waddling, owners 8 do; Farely, 32 bales hay; Graff, Bennett & Co., 1 bx; Means & Coffin, 2 chests; Hall & Spear, 4 pkgs; Collins & Co., 1 bx; J. R. Welden, 525 bales paper, Graham & Thomas, 91 bbls flour.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F Van Gorder, 5 bbls apples; J Long, 136 bags wheat; P Costalio, 1 bbl apples, 1 keg lard; Schomaker & Lang, 159 sks oats; Hill & Jackson, 4 coils rope; E D Dithridge, 250 pigs lead; J Wood, 1 bbl scrap-iron; J Hussey, 1 bbl brass; L H Voigt & Co., 9 bbls apples; Little & Trimble, 30 casks shoulders; B L Fahnestock, 250 pigs lead; Samuel Thompson, 50 bbls whisky; Graff & Bennett, 49 bars iron; Watt & Wilson, 7 boxes, 7 tcs hams; M'Kee & Bro, 7 bbls cullets; Singer & Nimick 1 Vice; Schomaker & Lang 1 bbl 10 tcs Lard; Davis & Gee 270 bbls flour; Jas. Montooth 3 bbls cheese; Godfrey & Clark 42 sks rags, 84 bdls paper; A Bradley, 5 bbls potatoes; C Kentner 19 rolls leather; M. Gratz 25 sks potatoes; D. Wallace 160 bgs corn, 180 do corn; J. Rhodes 160 sks barley; Shoemaker & Lang 100 bbls flour; Jos. Kirkpatrick & Bro. 145 bgs wheat; Hampton & Benny 167 empty oil bbls; John A. Caughey 53 bbls carbon oil; McClerken & Herron 25 bgs flax-seed; D. Wallace 122 sks oats.

Imports per Pittsburg and Cleveland—Scott House, 4 cars ice; Plunket & Co, 50 bbls sand; Thomas Bell & Co; 480 sks corn and rye; S. B. Floyd, 235 sks oats; Hitchcock McCreery & Co, 100 sks potatoes; A. McKelvy, 20 mowing machines; John Hovey, 52 pcs castings; Jos. Woodwell & Co., 10 bdls rakes; Simpson & Knox, 135 sks corn; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Lindsay Jr. & Co., 100 do; F. Van Gorder, 2 sks dried apples; J. Dornington, 1 car ear corn; A. Bradley, 1 esk casting; Godfrey & Clark, 4 sks rags; Mrs E. Riley, 1 bbl, 1 bx eggs.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car of Iron; B. L. Vandervert, 49 bbls carbon oil; Lyda & Co., 55 do refined; W. P. Beck & Co., 2 cars salt; J. Montooth, 17 sks potatoes,

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
No. 12 SMITHFIELD
Just received in store,
50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces New Bacon;
10,000 " " Plain Hams;
10,000 " Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
5,000 clear and Ribbed Sides;
400 bushels Dried Apples. ap2:lw

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKERSON.
mch8

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.
Damsel	Todd	Nashville.
Ohio Valley	Chapin	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Cincinnati.
Jennie Hubbs		Cincinnati.
Alpha	Porter	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Major Anderson	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Leni Leoti	Shepherd	Cincinnati.
Argonaut No. 3	Porger	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eleven feet six inches of water in the channel and rising. The weather since our last was changeable; we had rain, hail and all other descriptions of weather.

THE Sallie List, Capt. Neal, left on Saturday evening for Clarkesville and Nashville.

THE steamer Julia, Capt. Coulson, for Zanesville, had a medium trip.

THE steamers Damsel and Ohio Valley arrived yesterday with good trips.

The Argunaut No. 2, Captain Porter, left for St. Louis with her guards in the water.

The fine steamer Damsel, Capt. Todd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The steamer "Leni Leoti," Captain Shepherd, left for Louisville with all the freight she could manage.

THE steamer Charmer, Capt. Moore, arrived at Nashville on Wednesday. She will load for Pittsburgh.

THE steamers Jennie Hubbs, Lizzie Martin, and Alpha were due last evening. They will no doubt be found at the landing this morning

The ever punctual steamer "Emma Graham," Captain Ayres, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Tuesday.

THE fine packet Sallie List being unavoidably detained, will leave to-day for Clarkesville and Nashville—so says Captain Neal, and of course he knows.

THE hull of Capt. D. L. Hendricks' new boat is now at the lauding. The hull was built at West Brownsville, and is a No. 1 job. She will be finished with all possible dispatch.

THE fast passenger steamer "Ohio Valley," Captain Chapin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Paul. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers, Mr. G. W. Armstrong, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers have the best of attention.

IN TOWN.—Capt. H. K. Haslett, of the steamer Carrie, is in town on a short visit. He looks well and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. The little Carrie has proved herself a complete success. The captain has many friends and well deserves the success that has attended his efforts.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE magnificent packet, "M. S. Mepham," Capt. Shaw, will take her departure on Tuesday positively, Mr. Jewett Wilcox, who has charge of the office, has a busy time getting things in order. It is certainly worth a day's journey just to look at the splendid arrangements, to say nothing of the extras. We merely allude to the Turkish carpets with English strips, the Chickering Grand Piano—the finest instrument ever placed on board a steamer; the owners after going East, examining the stock there on hand, came back and purchased the present one from C. C. Mellor. The Bridal Chamber is about as handsome as a picture. Taking her altogether, she is the most extensively fitted out boat we have ever seen. We would advise all who can to pay her a visit. Our artizans have vied with each other to see who could most excel.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is thirty feet hence to Louisville, 11½ feet in the canal, and 9½ feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 20 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 6 feet in the Cumberland. There is 20 feet in the Kan